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The New York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Thursday: SNOW, COLDER.
Wheat, 94⅞; corn, 28⅝; cotton, 7 5-16.
Stock Market—Narrow and irregular.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Little business was transacted by either branch of the Legislature yesterday. A large number of bills were introduced. The Cities Committee amended the bill to permit District Attorney Olcott to regulate civil service examinations in his office so as to dispense with its presentation to Mayor Strong. The Brooklyn Bridge Trustees reported against erecting a passenger elevator at South Street. A bill was introduced to prevent "short-weight" sales of coal. The bill to appoint a new Commissioner of Jurors in Westchester County was ordered favorably reported to the Assembly. Hearings on the New York Gas bills will be had next Wednesday.—Page 4.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill after defeating a clause providing for the expenses of taking West Point cadets to Washington to participate in the inauguration parade. The Nicaragua Canal bill was discussed, and a motion to recommit was pending when, by a vote of 28 to 27, a motion to adjourn was carried. The House session was occupied with the Immigration bill, which was passed, after debate, by a vote of 131 to 117.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Senator Wolcott left London yesterday for Paris to continue his mission regarding bimetallism. Four sailors of an abandoned German bark were picked up at sea and taken to Garston, England. Mr. Allhusen, Conservative, has been elected to the British House of Commons to fill the seat resigned by Edward Henry Hulse.—Page 2.

Page 1.

E. B. Washburne, a Chicago capitalist, has sued Dr. C. E. Hemingway for $15,000. Hemingway had accused Washburne of being a pickpocket.

It was generally believed at Columbus yesterday that Gov. Bushnell would not appoint Mark Hanna United States Senator to succeed John Sherman.

Arthur Palmer, who is accused of murdering his mother, brother, and sister in Mamaroneck, was arrested yesterday in St. Louis.

At Canton yesterday it was believed that Mr. Gage, who was on his way from Chicago, would be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. It was believed that Gen. Woodford would represent New York in the Cabinet.

It was reported at Washington yesterday that a report on the arbitration treaty would be made to the Senate next week. Opponents of the convention will endeavor to prevent action until after President Cleveland's term shall have expired.

Page 2.

Thousands of cattle and sheep have perished on the Western ranges in the last few days of cold weather.

John Boyd Thacher is in the city. He said yesterday that he thought the differences between the Tammany factions will be patched up.

At a meeting of the section on laryngology and rhinology of the New York Academy of Medicine, a new controller for the Edison current in heating cautery instruments was shown and explained.

The Manhattan Congregational Association yesterday adopted resolutions condemning the views recently put forth by Dr. Lyman Abbott. Several prominent ministers of this city and Brooklyn criticised the pastor of Plymouth Church.

The National Association of Manufacturers, in its convention, in Philadelphia, yesterday, passed resolutions calling for a new tariff law which shall adequately protect American producers. The revival of reciprocity was also demanded. The discussion on the tariff resolutions was very lively.

The Commissioner of Public Works of Mount Vernon yesterday started to tear up the tracks of the North Mount Vernon Street Railway Company because the company had not been running cars and had refused to obey orders of the Common Council. A delay was granted to the company, however, and it may be able to keep its franchise.

A number of the men who attended the Platt dinner at Albany Tuesday night came back to this city hungry. District Attorney Olcott said the warm dishes were served cold, and the wine was served warm. All he saw, he declared, was some cold meats, several thin entrées, and a few crusts of bread. Chauncey M. Depew said: "I was in the inner circle, and as I never eat much at these affairs, my inner circle was comfortable enough."

Page 3.

Wheat in Chicago dropped 4½ cents from Monday to yesterday morning.

A gas explosion in a mine at Smock Station, Penn., killed two men Tuesday, and probably fatally injured seven others.

The National Board of Trade in session in Washington passed resolutions yesterday calling for the re-establishment of reciprocity, and opposing the amendments to the inter-State commerce law now pending.

Page 4.

It was said at Albany yesterday that Senatorial opposition to Payn as Superintendent of Insurance was rapidly disappearing.

The State Prison Commission submitted its report to the Legislature yesterday. The number of convicts has decreased since the last report. A number of practical recommendations are made by the board.

Page 5.

George Dinning, the negro who killed a Kentucky Whitcap recently, was taken to Louisville yesterday to prevent a lynching.

The contest for the amateur figure skating championship was begun in the St. Nicholas Rink last night. George Phillips, at the close, led by five points.

E. Reynolds, of Chicago captured the quarter-mile championship of the National Amateur Skating Association, on Silver Lake, S. I., yesterday. E. A. Thomas won the five-mile championship race.

The New York committee of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will meet to-day to ratify an arrangement to sell $16,000,000 first mortgage bonds of its Western division to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company.

Page 7.

Postmaster Dayton sent a report to Washington yesterday showing the great increase in Post Office business here.

The gas exhibition of the Gas Industries Company was opened at Madison Square Garden last night. Every light inside and outside the building is of gas.

William Clark Poillon, Assistant Treasurer of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, was married yesterday in Philadelphia to Miss Frances Matilde Disston.

James Howell, President of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge and former Mayor of Brooklyn, died yesterday after a long illness. Flags on Brooklyn municipal buildings and on the bridge hung at half mast during the day.

Page 11.

Some beautiful specimens of old English paintings from the collections of Catholina Lambert and George A. Hearn are on view at the Lotos Club.

Page 12.

Insurance men gave yesterday some figures as to liabilities of insurance companies in the Philadelphia and Chicago fires.

Louis Mann, arrested in Jersey City, Tuesday, for setting fire to his home, yesterday, confessed the crime. His little sons first revealed his guilt.

A project is on foot to build a new home for the University Settlement Society. The plan will be discussed at a meeting in the City Club Friday.

The Greater New York Commission considered various details of the charter yesterday. Salaries and grades for policemen were fixed, and the question of the treatment of franchises was determined.

Under dispossess proceedings, guests of the Metropolitan Hotel were turned out yesterday and compelled to seek other quarters. The action was brought on a note for $16,000 in favor of John J. Matthews.

Vice Chairmen for the standing committees of Tammany Hall were not announced yesterday. The attitude of the organization toward Democrats who were against its policy during the campaign is conciliatory.

One of the Secretaries of the Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg, while passing through this city recently, was converted to Christianity and baptized by the Rev. Mr. Clark of the Marble Collegiate Church.

William C. Whitney said yesterday that he had bought a controlling interest in the stock of the Second Avenue Railroad Company. It is believed that this purchase means the absorption of that road by the Metropolitan Traction Company.

A meeting of women was held at Carnegie Lyceum and their possible position under the greater city charter was considered. Resolutions were adopted favoring like municipal benefits with the men, especially with respect to holding certain public offices.

Under the direction of the property owners and residents of the upper end of Manhattan Island, in the vicinity of Washington Heights, plans and estimates have been prepared for an extension of Amsterdam Avenue from Fort George to Emerson Street, about half a mile to the north.

The charges of accepting a bribe, upon which Police Captain Martens was tried last Summer, were voted upon by the Police Board yesterday. Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews voted to dismiss the Captain, but Commissioners Grant and Parker voted no, and saved his official head.

Mrs. Cynthia McLean was seriously burned at her home, and lay in a cold hallway thirty minutes before an ambulance arrived from Roosevelt Hospital. Then she was taken to Bellevue Hospital. President James A. Roosevelt said possibly the surgeon made a mistake in the case, and declared that no matter how crowded Roosevelt Hospital might be there was always room for another when it was a consideration of relieving suffering.

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WILLIAM J. BRYAN IN TEXAS.

He Makes Speeches to the Two Houses of the Legislature.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 27.—William J. Bryan visited the Texas Legislature this morning, and all business was suspended while he made the houses a speech similar to those delivered during the late Presidential election.

He noted with pride that Texas was in the lead with laws to regulate corporations that were doing the public much harm. He stated that in his State and others during the last twelve months, corporations had stepped out of their chartered rights and into politics, and he favored the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing money to any political campaign fund.

BURNING CORN FOR FUEL.

An Effort to Induce Railroads to Reduce Rates on Coal and Grain.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 27.—A legislative committee in conjunction with the State Board of Transportation has been engaged for several days in collecting figures showing the number of farmers of the State who are now burning corn for fuel. The Secretaries are also making an estimate of the quantity of coal which these corn-burners would use if they could get it in exchange for corn. These figures are to be used in an effort to get a reduced rate for out-shipments of corn and in-shipments of coal from the railroads. The Secretaries think that they can show to the railroads that it will pay them to reduce the rates.

Freight Traffic Manager Munroe of the Union Pacific was asked about this, and he said that it was a regular thing, that the farmers were burning corn in districts where coal was the cheapest, and this made a difficult problem for the railroads to solve. The fact that there is no market for corn accounts largely for their failure to ship, and many of those who are burning corn live a long way from the road, and it hardly pays them to haul their corn to the railroad and ship it.

SEPARATED BY THE SPIRITS.

And After Thirty Years the Couple Are to be Remarried.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Thirty years ago or so George G. W. Vanhorne, spiritualistic healer and spiritualistic victim, declared that a malignant spirit power tore him away from his bride of four months, and now, he says, the same force is about to reunite them on Feb. 21, the thirtieth anniversary of the ceremony.

Both he and his wife saw the same visions and had the same dreams of hastening disaster, but were helpless to change the issue of fate. But now Mr. Vanhorne is assured that all the evil is to end, and in Room 300 at the Parker Hotel he is waiting for Feb. 21 to come.

Mr. Vanhorne comes of a fated family. His brother, M. D. Vanhorne, Mayor of Denver from 1893 to 1895, fell from a third story window and was dashed to death. A sister, Miss Lou Vanhorne, died in a trance Nov. 24, 1885, in New York. His father and mother and another sister all died unnatural deaths. He says his bride, through spiritual influence, exposed three murderers, and the spirits afterward ordered the couple to separate. The wife has been under hypnotic influence ever since.

CAPITALIST CALLED A THIEF.

He Is Now Suing His Accuser for Heavy Damages.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—One day not very long ago Elihu B. Washburne, a well known capitalist, and brother of former Mayor Washburne, was taken to the Harrison Street Police Station under suspicion that he was a pickpocket. Now he is suing the man who caused the trouble to recover $15,000 damages.

The defendant is Dr. Clarence E. Hemingway, son of Anson T. Hemingway, a Lasalle Street real estate dealer, and the main prop of aristocratic Oak Park. Two suits have been begun against the doctor by the capitalist, one being to recover $5,000 for false imprisonment, and the other to get $10,000 for calling him a pickpocket.

Dr. Hemingway, on Sept. 21, went to the Lake Shore Station to see a party of seventeen students off for Oberlin College. The doctor purchased the party ticket. He received in change $42.50, which he put in his wallet, and put the wallet in his overcoat pocket. A few minutes later he discovered that the wallet was missing. He called a detective, who arrested a man who stood near. Washburne was just leaving, and the doctor had him arrested also. At the police station Washburne explained his identity, but Hemingway insisted that he be searched. Washburne was held for three hours and then discharged.

WANT THE TARIFF REVISED

The Action Taken by the National Association of Manufacturers in Philadelphia.

AN UNUSUALLY BRISK DEBATE.

The Resolutions Adopted Ask for Full Protection for American Producers in the New Law Suggested for Passage.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The National Association of Manufacturers, in its convention to-day, adopted a series of tariff resolutions. The resolutions, as reported by Charles Heber Clarke from the Committee on Resolutions, were as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Association of Manufacturers that the tariff law should be revised at the earliest possible moment, in order that uncertainty may be removed, confidence restored, and business permitted to revive.

"Resolved, That rates of duty should be made as low as possible consistent with adequate protection of our manufacturing and agricultural industries, and the labor they employ. The tariff should contain only specific duties or mixed ad valorem and specific duties.

"Resolved, That Congress be invited to re-establish and extend the system of reciprocity which may be employed to secure for us tariff favors in Latin-American and other markets in which we are the largest buyers, while Europe is the preferred seller solely because of the lower wage rates and lower general cost of production in European factories."

A Lively Discussion.

Mr. Clarke moved that the resolutions be adopted by a rising vote. This motion immediately precipitated a discussion. Mr. Hamilton of California contended that importers had no business in the convention, as their interests are directly opposed to the interests of the manufacturers of the United States. He asserted that Congress is composed largely of lawyers and scheming politicians, who "hold the country up," simply to get the popular vote of the country.

Mr. Hamilton said that he had no use for the convention if it did not demand adequate protection. Mr. Hamilton charged that the importers of the country are lobbying to have the Ways and Means Committee make the duties in the new bill as low as possible. He spoke earnestly, almost passionately, as he pleaded for a high protective tariff, and was warmly applauded as he concluded.

Mr. Hastings of Delaware criticised Mr. Hamilton's remarks as tending to mislead, probably unintentionally, the convention as to the sense of the resolutions.

Mr. Hastings argued that the words in the resolution "should be made as low as possible" did not mean that American industries should not receive full protection.

Mr. Hamilton replied to Mr. Hastings and objected to the resolution being made to represent the sense of the association on the question of the tariff. He prophesied that the competition of Japan and other Oriental countries would ruin the United States unless their goods are barred out. Mr. Hamilton asked that the words "as low as possible" in the resolution be stricken out. In the course of his remarks he referred to Mr. Hastings's business—iron plates—and Mr. Hastings replied that he did not want any higher protection in his business, and he believed he voiced the wishes of all those in his business when he said that the present duty was high enough.

Meant to Please All.

Mr. Clarke replied for the committee. He stated that the resolutions were prepared with the idea of meeting the wishes of all as far as a happy mean between extreme high protection and low protection went. Mr. Clarke explained that the word "adequate" was intended to mean a duty which would protect. For instance, if one article wants 10 per cent. protection and another 100 per cent., then the association asked for these duties, and so adequate protection would be afforded each of these industries.

An amendment striking out the words "as low as possible" and substituting the words, "shall be as low as consistent with," was offered. On a vote the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 75 to 51.

On motion the words "rates of duty" were changed to read, "that duties shall be as," &c. The resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

The following resolution, introduced from the Committee on Resolutions, was agreed to after some debate:

"That the Senate of the United States is hereby urgently requested to enact such a law as will allow distillers to bottle distilled spirits in bond, so that the restrictions now placed upon our manufacturers which prevent the exportation of distilled spirits in bottles and cases in bond may be removed, thereby largely increasing our export trade to all parts of the world, particularly to Central and South America and Mexico, and affording our manufacturers opportunity for successfully competing with foreign competitors, particularly Canadian distillers, who now enjoy this privilege to the detriment of home producers."

President Search's Report.

The convention spent some time discussing President Search's report. On that part of the report under the head "The Restoration of American Shipping." A. R. Smith of New York challenged the statement that the decline of our shipping was due to the protection of other industries at the expense of the shipping trade. After a long discussion a resolution was adopted that President Search appoint a special committee to consider and report upon the best manner to restore the supremacy of the American flag upon the high seas.

Another item in President Search's report that was noticed was that relating to reform of the Consular Service. After a discussion, in which ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn participated, a motion was agreed to referring the question to a committee with instructions to prepare a report to Congress and the President, setting forth the necessity of improvement in our Consular Service.

On that part of the report referring to "commerce and manufacture," in which the creation of a Secretary of Commerce is advocated, Mr. Seabury of New York prefaced his remarks by saying that he was a Republican, but he thought it was high time that the tariff be taken out of politics and given into the hands of a Tax Commission.

The convention this evening was given over to what was designated as a "symposium upon foreign trade," at which a number of gentlemen made addresses, and then a general informal discussion of the subject ensued. The convention will conclude its labors to-morrow.

ARTHUR PALMER ARRESTED.

The Mamaroneck Murderer Traced to St. Louis, Where He Was Captured in a Hotel.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—Arthur Palmer of Mamaroneck, N. Y., was arrested at the Planters' Hotel this afternoon. He had been at the hotel for a week, registered as Paul Jones.

The arrest was made on a long-distance telephone message from Sheriff Johnson of Westchester County, N. Y., who said that Palmer murdered his mother, brother, and sister nine days ago and fled to parts unknown. The Sheriff telephoned that Palmer had been traced to St. Louis and could probably be found at one of the hotels.

During his stay at the hotel Palmer kept closely to his room. When on the ground floor he would find a secluded corner in the library away from the crowd. At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Police Captain O'Malley and Detective Gocking located Palmer at the Planters'. Manager Cunningham pointed him out sitting in a corner of the library. When told that he was a prisoner Palmer collapsed and had to be helped to the patrol wagon. He was in such apparent helplessness that officers did not press him with questions.

On arriving at Four Courts, Palmer was taken to the sick ward of the prison. The physicians found the prisoner suffering from ague and general debility. It was 8 o'clock before Palmer was sufficiently revived to be questioned. At 8:30 o'clock he was taken into the office of Chief of Detectives Desmond.

Under a steady fire of questions Palmer at first made a weak show of indignation at his arrest. He denied that his name was Palmer, and said he was a land speculator from Denver, Col.

By degrees he broke down. Finally he admitted that his name was Arthur Palmer and that he had assumed the name of Paul Jones for business reasons. He said he left home on Sunday, the day preceding the triple murder. Without baggage he walked to Larchmont, two miles from his home, where he boarded the last car of an express train as it left the station for the West.

The Western trip, he said, had been in his mind for a month, and when he left home all his people were well. His mission in the West was to seek a location for a dairy.

Gradually he admitted enough to convict him upon circumstantial evidence of the triple murder, but he stoutly denied all knowledge of the crimes.

His constantly repeated remark was:

"Wait till I get back to New York. Then you'll know everything."

Palmer's conflicting admissions and denials, his sunken features, restless eves, and hesitating, vacant manner of speech, indicate to the police that he was unbalanced in his mind.

The first knowledge of Palmer's presence here was received in New York early this morning, when a letter arrived there from him bearing a St. Louis postmark.

A full confession from the prisoner is expected.

JOHN GAGER'S WIDOW FOUND.

She Is in Mount Vernon and Claims Property in Troy.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27.—The publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Monday of the story of John Gager's unfortunate career in Poughkeepsie and the fortune that is awaiting his widow and daughter in Troy, was read by Mrs. Gager at her home in Mount Vernon yesterday. Detectives had been trying for some time to find her, but without success.

As soon as Mrs. Gager read the story in THE TIMES she wrote the following letter, which was received by Chief of Police Platto to-day:

Mount Vernon, Jan. 27.

To the Chief of Detective Bureau, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.:

Sir: Seeing a paragraph in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 25 stating that several detectives had been looking for information of the whereabouts of the wife of John Gager, in reference to property left to her in Troy, I am the person named—Miriam L. Gager, wife of John Gager. I have been a confirmed invalid for six years; am now living at 315 North Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon. The paper stated that the property was left by Mrs. Gager's brother, a man named Rossman. That is a mistake. The man was my uncle, my father's brother, and his name was Rensselaer Rawson, and I am his only living heir. Will you please communicate with me at once, stating how I am to proceed to obtain possession of the said property. Trusting I will hear from you soon, I am,

Yours, with Respect,
Mrs. M. L. GAGER, 315 North Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Chief Platto will communicate with the woman in Mount Vernon, who claims to be John Gager's widow, after he has learned the particulars about the estate in Troy.

HANNA MAY BE LEFT OUT.

Belief That Gov. Bushnell Will Not Make Him Senator.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27.—Gov. Bushnell admitted to-night that Senator Sherman had written a letter to him in regard to his proposed resignation from the Senate and the filling of the vacancy. He said the letter was a private one, and he had regarded it as confidential. He would still do so, though he might ultimately give it to the public. No one but himself had seen it.

He would say, however, that the Senator told him that he would probably soon resign, and that he thought it would be best for the party and for the State and country if Mr. Hanna were appointed as his successor.

It is generally believed that the Governor will not comply with Senator Sherman's request, and his manner of speaking of the advice he had received from the Senator seemed to corroborate this view.

Fruitless Ballot in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 27.—In the Senatorial ballot to-day, the Democrats refused to support State Senator Heitfeld, whom the Populists had put up for a new candidate, and the ballot resulted: Henry Heitfeld, (Pop.,) 25; Dubois, (Rep.,) 27; Nelson, (Pop.,) 15. Dubois got one Democratic vote.

Peffer's Successor Chosen.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 27.—The Kansas Legislature to-day in joint convention elected William A. Harris United States Senator to succeed Mr. Peffer.

A National Bank Closed.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 27.—The First National Bank of Olympia closed its doors yesterday because of the withdrawal of $30,000 State funds, which precipitated a run. The liabilities of the bank are said to be $100,000, and the assets to be $230,000. The Directors of the bank assert that the depositors will be paid in full.

GAGE STARTS FOR CANTON

Little Doubt Now that the Chicago Banker Will be the Next Secretary of the Treasury.

REASONS FOR THE CHOICE.

Gen. Woodford Still Believed to Have the Best Chance for Becoming New York's Cabinet Member.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 27.—The complex political problem surrounding the selection of Major McKinley's Cabinet is now believed to be practically solved, and Lyman J. Gage of Chicago, as Secretary of the Treasury, is regarded as the key to the situation.

This moral certainty is strengthened by the fact that the President of the First National Bank of Chicago is now on his way to Canton, in response to the telegraphed request of Major McKinley to visit him.

Chairman Hanna came here and was engaged for several hours to-day in secret conference with Mr. McKinley. It is the understanding that Mr. Hanna approved of Mr. Gage as Chief of the Treasury Department.

It is known that ever since the election of Mr. McKinley a powerful personal and political pressure has been exerted on the next President, especially from friends and Republican leaders in Chicago and the Middle Western States, to procure the appointment of Mr. Gage as Secretary of the Treasury. The work has been done in such a quiet and dignified manner that public attention has not been directed to the influence until recently. It is now believed that Mr. Gage's appointment to the Treasury will be determined upon this week.

When the Treasury is filled the other portfolios can be easily disposed of, excepting that to be given to New York. That problem remains as intricate as ever, but the impression prevails here that Gen. Woodford has the best chance. The President-elect does not seem to have been influenced against Gen. Woodford by the mild protest which was entered against him yesterday from Eastern visitors.

Col. John Hay is here in the interests of a friend and now does not expect a Cabinet appointment for himself.

Gen. William M. Osborne, who has been the guest of Cornelius N. Bliss at Jekyll Island on the Georgia coast, will remain here until Friday and then will return East.

Mr. Hanna's visit is not taken to have any bearing on the Ohio Senatorial situation. Cabinet and inauguration matters engrossed the time of his conference with Major McKinley.

HE IS FOR GEN. WOODFORD.

Mr. Odell Thinks a New York Man Will Have a Cabinet Place.

Benjamin B. Odell, Representative in Congress, returned from the Platt Albany dinner yesterday. Thomas C. Platt came to the city with him.

Mr. Odell said in spite of the fact that it has been published repeatedly that Major McKinley has completed his Cabinet, he believes there is still room in it for a New York man.

"The commercial importance of New York State," he said, "is too great for it to be left out of the Cabinet. The State deserves a place in the Cabinet, and I confidently believe that it will have a prominent portfolio."

He expressed a decided preference for Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and said that the pressing of Gen. Woodford's name would not be abandoned.

CADETS TO STAY AT HOME.

West Point Not to be Represented in the Inaugural Parade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Secretary Lamont probably will countermand the order that the West Point Military Academy cadets visit Washington to take part in the inaugural parade. The Senate to-day refused to appropriate money to pay the expenses of the trip, and although the local Committee of Arrangements would entertain the cadets if they should come, the committee has not considered the expense of transportation which was to be met out of the appropriation intended to be put in the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

Secretary Lamont's decision will not be popular, but it will meet the approval of persons who knew that the visit would be an interruption of the studies of the cadets and possibly might cost some weak men enough demerits to deprive them of their graduations.

The naval cadets from Annapolis can come here with less risk of similar dangers, as it will be practicable to bring them from Annapolis in the morning and have them back in the academy grounds before night of inauguration day.

Plans for Republican League Clubs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Gen. Horace Porter, Grand Marshal of the inaugural parade, was in conference this afternoon with D. D. Woodmansee, President of the National Republican League Clubs, and this evening issued an order placing the Republican League Clubs in one division, and ordering that they have the choice of position in the civic division. President Woodmansee is appointed Marshal of the division, with the right to select a staff of fifty members. All league clubs are directed to report for assignment not later than Feb. 20.

Gen. Howard Has Accepted.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 27.—Gen. Oliver O. Howard of Burlington has accepted the position tendered him to command the War Veteran Division in the inaugural parade, March 4.

Found the Heir in an Insane Asylum.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 27.—Oscar Helsund, a physician, who some time ago was known here as a massage operator, but whose practice was so small as to often leave him without the means of procuring food or shelter, disappeared suddenly recently. Word was received a few days ago by the Swedish Consul that through the death of an uncle, who resided in Stockholm, Sweden, Helsund had fallen heir to 800,000 crowns. A diligent search was at once instituted and Helsund was to-day discovered in an insane asylum in this city. His demented condition is undoubtedly the result of the privation he has undergone, and it is believed he will recover.

THE FORT DEARBORN MASSACRE

A Pension Asked for the Only Known Survivor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Congressman Aldrich has received a letter from the Chicago Historical Society asking him to get a pension for the only known survivor of the Fort Dearborn massacre in 1812—Mrs. Susan Winans of Santa Anna, Cal.

She was six months old at the time of the massacre, and, with her mother, was held a prisoner by the Indians eighteen months.

VANDERBILT IN WASHINGTON.

Report that Cornelius Has Leased a House There for Three Months.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—An evening paper makes the announcement that Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York has leased a house in Washington for three months, and will take possession early next week.

Mr. Vanderbilt, it is said, will not only transfer his entire household to Washington, but has also leased stable room for twenty horses and equipages.

TO OUST MAYOR PINGREE.

His Right to Hold Two Offices at Once to be Tested.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 27.—Attorney Frederick A. Baker said this afternoon that he would bring the question of Gov. Pingree's right to hold the offices of both Governor and Mayor before the State Supreme Court on next Tuesday.

The method of procedure is not outlined, but it is believed that it will be in the form of an application for a mandamus to compel the Common Council of Detroit to order a special election for Mayor.

BUFFALO'S MYSTERIOUS FIRE.

An Inquiry into Its Cause Begun by Insurance Men.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 27.—An inquiry was begun in the county court to-day into the cause of the fire which occurred on Jan. 17 in the clothing establishment of Altman & Co., causing a loss of $100,000. The origin of the fire appeared to the insurance people interested so mysterious that they decided upon an investigation. Counsel for Altman & Co. say the whole thing is simply a move on the part of the insurance people to escape payment of policies held by the firm.

Chief McConnell and Master Mechanic Owens of the Fire Department testified that they found fire on the third, fourth, and fifth floors, each being independent of the other. The ceilings above the third and fourth floors are still intact.

LOUISVILLE POLICE FORCE.

A Large Number Dismissed for Lack of Money to Pay Them.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—Thirty-five members of the police force were to-day dropped and dismissed by the Board of Public Safety, being 12 per cent. of the entire force.

The cause of their dismissal was that the appropriation for the annual maintenance of the police force has been curtailed. The men are all dismissed temporarily with the understanding that they shall be returned as soon as the General Council makes sufficient appropriation. Mayor Todd has asked for a conference with the Board of Public Safety, to see if means cannot be devised for keeping the men on the force.

The Board of Safety was impelled to its action by that section of the city charter which makes it a criminal offense to spend more money than is appropriated.

WILL PREACH IN NEW YORK.

The Rev. P. M. Watters Has Accepted a Call to Grace M. E. Church.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The Rev. P. M. Watters, pastor of the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, has received and accepted, subject to the approval of the Bishop, a call to Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, on One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Central Park and Riverside Drive, New York.

The official board of his present church has voted to release Mr. Watters from any moral obligation he may have felt to return for the coming year. His ministry in this city has been very successful, there having been 150 additions to the church during his pastorate. He was appointed to the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church April 1, 1895, and came here from Dobbs Ferry, where he built a new church.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for to-day are heavy snowfall, brisk northerly winds.

The barometer has risen in the Gulf States, the Rocky Mountain region, and New England and fallen in the Middle Atlantic States, the lake region, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys. It continues highest north of Montana, and it is lowest on the North Carolina coast. The depression which was off the Georgia coast yesterday morning has moved northeastward with increasing energy, and is now central near Cape Hatteras. The temperature has fallen in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee, and it has risen slowly in all other districts. It continues below freezing in the Southern States, except Florida, and is below zero in the Northwest as far south as Iowa and Northern Illinois. Snow prevailed last night on the Atlantic coast north of South Carolina and in the lake regions and Upper Ohio Valley. It is generally clear in the Gulf States, the Mississippi Valley, and thence westward to the Rocky Mountains. The indications are that snow will prevail in New England and New York, with increasing northerly winds; snowfall likely to be heavy near the coast. It will be colder in the Southern Atlantic States and below freezing as far south as extreme Northern Florida. Generally fair weather will prevail in the Southern States and central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	33	16	19
6 A. M.	31	16	20
9 A. M.	29	17	21
12 M.	30	24	25
4 P. M.	31	23	27
6 P. M.	28	24	26
9 P. M.	25	23	26
12 P. M.	26	24	25

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	24½
Weather Bureau	22
Corresponding date 1896	30
Corresponding date for last 20 years	31

THE TREATY OF ARBITRATION

A Report Probably Will be Made by the Foreign Relations Committee Early Next Week.

AMENDMENTS TO BE OFFERED.

The Opponents of the Convention Will Endeavor to Prevent Action Till After the Present Administration Shall Have Retired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—An intimation was given by a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day that the committee may report the arbitration treaty with Great Britain to the Senate on Monday. But no member of the committee would say so positively, and members of the Senate not on the committee say they do not look for it before the middle of the week.

Then it is almost certain that the fear in the committee that the treaty contains a "trap" will lead to its amendment before the report is submitted. That is about the greatest concession the Republicans of the Senate seem willing to make to the popular demand that the treaty be approved.

The Senate is conscious that it is opposing the general public opinion which approves the convention. Even here in Washington the Senators have been obliged to read of a meeting addressed by some of the most influential men of both parties in favor of the treaty. There are visitors to the marble room of the Senate every day who go there to advise the Senators not to let the treaty fall, and there is enough reference to the universal editorial approval of the treaty to show that the sentiment of the Senate runs counter to public opinion.

The Democratic Objections.

It is safe to say that little effect is produced upon the Democratic side by public opinion. On that side the Senators do not need merely to be convinced. There is also in the way on that side the personal opposition of many Senators to any proposition the success of which will add to the fame of the President or his Administration. With the Republicans who persist in affecting to fear that the treaty is full of pits into which the United States may fall the most plausible and effective way of preventing agreement on the treaty is to amend it, and there is not much doubt that Democrats will take advantage of some of the amendments when made to still further oppose approval.

Should the Nicaragua bill fail utterly, some new cause of opposition will be based on the indifference of the Senate to that measure. With amendments to be discussed—changed, perhaps—and then agreed to, it would be necessary to secure the consent of the parties to the convention before it could be signed, and there is danger that the amendments to be made will require so much correspondence between the British Ambassador and the British Foreign Office that before it is completed, even with all possible diligence, the Administration will have gone and a new Secretary of State will be obliged to complete the negotiations.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day considered the treaty without reaching a conclusion.

The Question of an Umpire.

The designation in the treaty of the King of Norway and Sweden as umpire is causing the committee much concern, and in looking up the diplomatic history of this Northern country the committee has discovered that a compact exists between Great Britain and France on the one hand and Norway and Sweden on the other, in which the two great powers of the South agree to stand by the weaker nation. The designation of King Oscar will, in all probability, be eliminated, and an amendment reported requiring the selection of an American umpire for American questions and a Euopean umpire when the matters in dispute relate to affairs in the Eastern Hemisphere.

It is understood that when the report on the treaty is made to the Senate a motion will be made to discuss it in open session. Some members of the committee believe that this motion will carry, and that it will be a good thing for the country to have this public debate.

SENATOR FRYE ON THE TREATY.

It Must Receive Careful and Patriotic Consideration.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 27.—A letter from Senator Frye of Maine, dated Washington, Jan. 2, has been received by Bishop Neely in reply to a letter regarding the arbitration treaty.

The Senator says: "Your letter contains a suggestion that there may be some opposition to the treaty from partisanship, jealousy or jingoism. I beg to assure you, Sir, that there is not the slightest indication of anything of the kind so far apparent. You judge me rightly when you assume that I am in favor of arbitration for the settlement of questions between nations. War is a most cruel and brutal argument. I think, however, that you will recognize as a fact that this treaty cannot and ought not to be railroaded through the Senate, but that it should receive careful, conscientious, and patriotic investigation."

GEN. LEW WALLACE'S VIEWS.

He Thinks There Should Be Two Exceptions to Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Gen. Lew Wallace, ex-Minister to Turkey, who is in Washington seeking information for a new novel, discussed the arbitration treaty to-day. Said he:

"I favor the general principle of arbitration. I regard the pending treaty as the greatest ever conceived, but there ought to be certain additions in it. We ought to specify at least two subjects excepted from arbitration—the Monroe doctrine and the Nicaragua Canal. There ought to be no tacit agreements, but specific exceptions stated in the treaty.

"It is well to remember, before accepting too readily Great Britain's promises in good faith, that she never made a treaty with the United States that she ever kept. Take the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The United States faithfully kept it from the day it was promulgated, but Great Britain broke it at every opportunity. She is a nation of brag and bluster."

With the modifications he suggested, Gen. Wallace heartily commended the treaty.

Steamship Ardrishaig Ashore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 27.—The British steamship Ardrishaig, from Hamburg to Savannah, is ashore on Frying Pan Shoals, three miles from Cape Fear, in sixteen feet of water. Tugs were unable to pull her off to-day, but will try again to-morrow. The cargo is being thrown overboard to lighten the ship.

LITTLE FOOD, PLENTY TALK

Such Was the Report Brought Back by Hungry Men Who were at the Platt Dinner.

ATTORNEY OLCOTT'S VERSION.

Warm Dishes Served Cold, He Said, and the Wine Served Warm—Chauncey M. Depew Took a Philosophical View from the "Inner Circle."

A number of the men who attended the Platt dinner in Albany Tuesday night reached this city yesterday morning about dawn. It was a hungry-looking party, and in explanation some of the guests of the night before said the banquet was the finest starvation spread on record, but as a mental feast it beat anything within their memories.

The train had barely slowed up in the station before Fred Gibbs made a flying leap and started for a restaurant at a rapid gait. He had managed to capture a tongue sandwich and a napkin as his share of the Albany spread. Later he started out to appease his appetite, but found a padlock on the door of every Albany lunchroom. He remarked on his way to this city: "Next time I tackle a public banquet in Albany I'll have a few mutton pies or a yard of Wienerwurst concealed about my person."

District Attorney Olcott came down on the same train. After eating a hearty meal he said of his experience at the State capital: "It was about the most horrible thing in the way of a dinner that mortal man ever saw. I can only hope it will cure the survivors of ever attempting another banquet for a thousand people in Albany. The provender was frightful; a little cold ham and tongue, several thin entrées, and a few crusts of bread was all I saw. The warm dishes were served cold, and the wine was served warm. Not a piece of ice as big as a walnut was in sight. The service was a farce. After making several unsuccessful attacks on the regular menu, I fell back on a slice of bread that was cut about sunrise on the day before, and asked a waiter to bring me some butter. 'We don't serve butter with dinner,' he replied in a frosty way. 'There's grease enough in the food.' And there was.

"When we got through with the speech-making, which was the only redeeming feature, there was a general stampede for restaurants, but the Albany time table does not provide for meals after midnight, so we had to starve till we reached New York. When those Albany statesmen want anything fit to eat, they find no trouble in coming down to New York for it, and I can't understand why they subjected so many innocent people, all good Republicans, to the tortures of dining up there. If that affair had come off here, say at the Madison Square Garden, the guests wouldn't have looked like an X-ray photograph when the spread was over."

Reports that came from Albany during the day tended to confirm Mr. Olcott's story. Half the Legislature was said to be suffering from dyspepsia. One newspaper account from the capital said it was apparent when Mr. Platt entered the banquet hall Tuesday night that "his mind was impressed with the weightier but unseen aspects of the occasion." It went on to say that "his face was unusually pale at the table, and he had a solemnity of countenance that caused some remark. Nor did he lose any of his seriousness throughout the evening."

In order to get expert judgment on the menu, a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called on Chauncey M. Depew. As Dean of the Dining-out Faculty, the Doctor is regarded as an authority in matters pertaining a function similar to that at which Mr. Platt was the honored guest.

"Some of them say they were starved up there, eh?" said Mr. Depew, with a hearty laugh. "Olcott says so, does he? Oh, well, maybe Olcott and some of the rest of them were caught on the outside fringe of the crowd, where the goodies didn't reach, and Olcott isn't a fair authority, anyhow, because those Waldorf dinners have warped his views."

"What did you have on the inner circle?"

"Well, we had oysters on the shell, to begin with, and I passed. I never eat oysters outside of New York. Then we had bouillon, and it was very good. Next there came lobster croquettes; they looked very nice, but I passed again. Then, I believe, we had boned turkey. On the tables were big plates full of cold meat—ham, tongue, and beef and bread galore. I noticed bottles of sherry lying about in every direction. Probably the champagne was reserved for the guests. It wasn't exactly a Savarin or a Waldorf spread, I must confess, and probably our old friend Lucullus would have swooned early in the game. If a man went there to suppress a long-standing appetite and then ate on the fringe of the crowd, it's quite possible he came away faint. But I was on the inner circle, and, as I never eat much at these affairs, my inner circle was comfortable enough.

"People have to take a good many things into consideration when they sit in judgment on these provincial spreads. I've been caught many times in towns of, say, 40,000 inhabitants when things were undertaken on a metropolitan scale, and they proved rank failures. The local caterers never had any such jobs to handle, and they don't know how to go about it. Now, to my notion, Boston is the only provincial place in the country where they really understand how to do this thing. You take a big public dinner there, and the only thing served hot is the soup. All around, in plentiful profusion, will be mountains of cold meat, pork and beans, bread, and pie galore. It's a regular free-for-all-go-as-you-please affair. That's a great recherché dinner in the Boston Music Hall."

PAWN TICKET DEALER'S STORY.

This Time He Complains to Police About a "News Syndicate."

A dealer in pawn tickets on the Bowery, who within the last few months has been "attacked by burglars," "held up by highwaymen," "scared by a bomb," and "cleverly robbed by a sneak thief," went to Police Headquarters yesterday and complained that the "Associated Syndicate News Company of 34 Park Row" had insulted him by suggesting that he pay for a dozen "fake" stories advertising his store.

The police promised to investigate the matter. Respecting the outrages reported to have been perpetrated on the pawnticket dealer before, they did not bear the scrutiny of the police or of the reporters who investigated them.

It was noon Tuesday when, as alleged, the syndicate's offer, neatly typewritten, and signed "Alex. D. Russell, Manager," reached the Bowery store. It said, among other things:

"I will make a written or verbal contract to furnish you with a series of twelve sensational and thrilling stories at $20 each, or $200 for the twelve. For the first story I would suggest that some night after I place dynamite, burglar tools, dark lanterns, &c., alongside the safe and mutilate the back door with an axe, to make it appear real, you should disturb the Holmes Electric Protection Company's alarm and hastily return to bed. In two minutes the policemen will have arrived, and, of course, you will be informed of the boldest of bold attempts. While all this is taking place I will be hurrying to the newspaper offices with the stories which will be written two or three hours beforehand. The next day that time will contain about $30,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. Reporters in a few minutes will swarm the place, see the tools, &c.

Other suggestions for stories inclosed with the original mention the loss of a three-thousand-dollar diamond at some theatre—the theatre to share the cost of said story—an attack with real pistols by employes of the syndicate, and a marvelous rescue at the end of a dark pier by a plucky and beautiful girl.

The pawn ticket dealer was shocked at the communication, and he said when Mr. Russell called for his decision he told him he ought to be ashamed of himself. Then after Mr. Russell had departed almost in tears he hastened to Mulberry Street to see what could be done, not in the way of advertising, of course.

MACHINE LEADERS CONFER.

Plans for Legislative Work Laid Out at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The Republican machine leaders were at the Capitol to-day in force and watched the legislators at a brief session. The late hours which many members kept at the banquet to Mr. Platt prevented much business.

Mr. Platt went home in the morning, taking the 9:30 o'clock train. There were many New York and Brooklyn men here, however, and they held conferences in all the corners of the corridors. Among them were Jacob Worth and Sheriff Buttling of Brooklyn. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was also at the Capitol, and called on Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. Executive Chairman Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., was another visitor.

Abraham Gruber called on Senator Lexow, and after the session they got their heads together for a time. Mr. Lexow and Gen. Woodford also had a conference, and it was suggested that either Gen. Woodford or Mr. Gruber might be selected as counsel to the investigating committee which proposes to overhaul the trusts. This committee, it is said, wants a large quantity of information as to court decisions on the questions of trusts, and will probably employ some experts to collate this matter and put it where the committee can easily get at it.

The Assembly members of the joint committee will be appointed to-morrow, Speaker O'Grady says. It is likely that the entire committee will meet in New York City on Friday or Saturday, to organize and discuss a plan of operations. Frank H. Platt, son of the Senator-elect, was one of the visitors to the Capitol, and conferred with the leaders of the Assembly.

Some of the machine leaders from New York City have been looking around, with a view to business, while they have been here. The organization is so wholly in control here this Winter that it is possible to put all the work of the session under organization direction. It was found last year that organization leaders had greater success in pushing to completion or preventing legislation than those who had no standing in the organization. There is much work to be done before committees by attorneys or experts on particular topics, and if one is able to go before committees with the backing of the machine it is possible to develop a profitable business.

REORGANIZE CIVIL SERVICE.

That Is the Cry of Republican Office Seekers Now.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—"There must be a complete reorganization of the civil service as soon as the Republican Party comes into power," said Speaker Reed.

Mr. Reed was discussing with a friend the barren outlook that confronted Republican office seekers on account of the extensions made by President Cleveland. While it is hardly reasonable to assume that Mr. Reed speaks for McKinley on any particular policy, he voices the sentiment of nearly all the Republicans in Congress, who say the civil service must be reorganized, and the inference is that it is to "organize" out that large class of Democrats who were appointed by President Cleveland and "organize" in many Republicans.

Congressman Cannon of Illinois is outspoken for the alleged reform and reorganization, but he has an idea that the chief point sought for should be economy. He wants the beginner in the civil service to start at $500 or $600 a year, instead of about double that salary, which is now held out as a tempting bait by the Government to enterprising men and women to enter the service. It is not clear what form the reorganization will take. Just now it is only nebulous speculation by Congressmen, but it is pronounced that unless President-elect McKinley takes a firm stand for the present arrangement, the fences which President Cleveland has carefully erected around his Government clerks will be broken down and his political preserves overrun by the expectant Republican hosts.

THACHER WANTS HARMONY.

Albany's Mayor Speaks on the Differences in Tammany.

John Boyd Thacher, Mayor of Albany, is at the Gilsey House. He said that he would see J. W. Hinkley, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, while here. He expressed himself as anxious to see the feuds in Tammany healed, and the organization made as harmonious as ever.

"Mr. Purroy," he said, "is too good a Democrat to endanger his party. Tammany Hall is too useful a factor in politics to permit factional quarrels to exist. It is time to forget the past, and to press forward to the future. Concessions are not necessarily costly. They are better than destruction. The Democrats in the interior of the State have a right to ask that an effort be made for harmony here in the great Democratic stronghold."

RAILROAD SUES FOR DAMAGES.

The Defendants Had Caused the Appointment of a Receiver.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27.—The Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railway Company has brought suit for $200,000 damages against the persons who were instrumental in having a receiver appointed for the road last week. The defendants are D. L. Sleeper, Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, who was the chief attorney; E. M. Poston, who was appointed receiver; Morris Donahue, an attorney; George W. Saul, formerly President of the Ohio Southern Railway, and Herbert R. Butler.

Order to Police Sergeants.

Police Commissioner Grant remained late at Police Headquarters last night arranging an order which he will give to Chief Conlin to-day to be sent to all the Police Sergeants. The order is that the Sergeants are to keep in their respective station houses a list of the addresses of all the Magistrates. The order will instruct the Sergeants to allow all prisoners who appear to be respectable, even though arrested on the charge of a felony, an opportunity to secure bondsmen. In the case where the friends of a prisoner appear at the station house to go bonds the Sergeant will be allowed to send a policeman with the friends of the prisoner to the house of a Magistrate, and there have the bonds accepted.

In the case where a prisoner is arrested on a warrant issued by a Magistrate the same course will be gone through.

Hebrew Union Veterans.

The Hebrew Union Veteran Association held its annual entertainment and reception at Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, last night. Mindel Brown, on behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliary Corps, presented the association with a set of colors. A delegation from nearly every Grand Army Post in the city was present. Among the guests were Gen. J. R. O'Beirne, ex-Coroners Nugent and Levy, ex-Judges Brown and Koch, Police Capts. Vreedenburgh, Kirchner, and Herlihy, Leopold Stern, Tony Pastor, Judge Goldfogle, ex-Judge Allison, Judges Louis E. Griffiths of Troy, Steven Corliss of Albany, and James Graham, and Chief of Police Joseph Cleary of Rochester. Secretary of State Palmer sent a telegram stating his inability to be present owing to the death of his son.

Hurt by a Cable Car.

F. Kenyon Trippe, an artist, of 121 East Twenty-third Street, while crossing Third Avenue at St. Mark's Place last night, was struck by a cable car and knocked down. An ambulance from Bellevue Hospital was summoned, and Surgeon Briggs found the man to be suffering from scalp wounds and shock. Trippe was taken to the hospital. Gripman Timothy Nash of 2,396 Third Avenue was arrested and locked up.

Fell Dead in the Street.

Mrs. Margaret Hoffman of 82 Thompson Street, who was a sufferer from asthma, dropped dead last night at Charlton and Macdougal Street, while going to see her doctor. The woman who was sixty-eight years old, was the mother of Policeman Jacob Hoffman, of the Macdougal Street Police Station.

DESERTED HER GYPSY LOVER.

The Princess Chimay and Rigo Have a Violent Quarrel.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to The Mail from Vienna says that a violent quarrel occurred at Milan between the Princess Chimay (formerly Miss Clara Ward of Detroit, Mich.,) and Janos Rigo, the Hungarian gypsy musician for whom the Princess recently deserted her husband.

The screams of the Princess and the violent language of Rigo created great excitement and alarm among the guests of the hotel at which the couple were staying, and complaint was made to the landlord. The affair ended by the departure of the Princess, who started, unattended by the gypsy, for Monte Carlo.

Before leaving the Princess paid her own share of the bill due at the hotel, but refused to pay that incurred by Rigo, who is, consequently, in an awkward position, being in need of money to settle his account.

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S TOUR.

On His Way to Paris in the Interest of Bimetallism.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—United States Senator E. O. Wolcott, with his family, started for Dover this morning en route for Paris, where he will continue his mission in the interest of bimetallism. Among the passengers on board the train with Mr. Wolcott was Gen. Charles Paine of Boston.

Gold Men of the House of Commons.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The members of the House of Commons who are in favor of a gold standard currency met to-day and re-elected Sir John Lubbock Chairman of their organization. It is announced that the members who favor bimetallism do not intend to take any action during the present session of Parliament.

ITALY IN ABYSSINIA.

Report that the Territory of Erythrea Is to be Given Up.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from its correspondent in Rome, saying it is learned upon the most credible authority that the Government has decided to abandon the entire territory of Erythrea, except, perhaps, Massowah, but it is considered improbable, the correspondent adds, that even Massowah will long continue to be held by the Italians.

The correspondent further says it is understood that the question of continuing the occupation of this Abyssinian territory will be made the issue at the coming elections in Italy.

IS THE CZAR VERY ILL?

Continental Papers Say So, but It Is Denied in London.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Some of the German and Austrian papers persist in the statement that Emperor Nicholas II. of Russia is seriously ill, but the details of his alleged illness as given by the various journals vary greatly.

Count Vorontzoff-Daschkoff, Minister of the Imperial Household, has authorized the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph to reiterate the denials previously made of the rumors concerning the condition of the Czar, and declares that his Majesty's health is excellent, and that his routine in private and official life has not undergone the slightest alteration.

FOUR PICKED UP AT SEA

The Rest of the Crew of an Abandoned German Bark Missing.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The German bark Antures, Capt. Rahden, which arrived at Garston to-day from Wilmington, N. C., brought to port four of the crew of the German bark Oberburgermeister von Winter, Capt. Marohn, which sailed from Newport Dec. 19 for Trinidad. The men were picked up on Jan. 10, in latitude 49 north, longitude 13 west, they having abandoned their vessel with the remainder of the crew on Jan. 7, she being in a sinking condition at that time.

The Captain and other members of the crew of the abandoned ship are missing.

A New Conservative Member.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The election to fill the seat in the House of Commons for Salisbury recently made vacant by the acceptance of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds by Mr. Edward Henry Hulse, Conservative, who represented that constituency, was held to-day and resulted in the return of Mr. Allhusen, the Conservative candidate, who received 1,425 votes to 1,278 cast for Mr. Fuller, his Liberal opponent. At the last general election Mr. Hulse was returned by a majority of 24 over Sir W. R. Brown, Home Ruler.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone started for Hawarden for London this morning, en route for Cannes. Both are in excellent health.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Herr Frentzel, a merchant of this city, and Herr Krupp, the gunmaker of Essen, have been appointed life members of the upper house of the Prussian Landtag.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—To-day the Emperor is celebrating his thirty-eighth birthday with his family at the Schloss, and in commemoration of the day has conferred the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle upon Dr. von Lucanus, Chief of his Majesty's Civil Cabinet, and Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Reinsurance has again been effected on the British bark Lord Dufferin, Capt. Roberts, which sailed from Montevideo Oct. 7 for New York, and on the American ship T. F. Oakes, Capt. Reed, from Shanghai May 17, via Hongkong July 4, for New York. Eighty-five guineas premium and 40 guineas premium, respectively, were the rates paid.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Subjects Before the Grand Field Council of the Organization.

The Volunteers of America have begun the holding at their headquarters, in East Fifteenth Street, of a meeting of the Grand Field Council of the organization. This council was appointed by the Directors in December, and it will probably deliberate for two weeks. Among the matters to be discussed are the extension of the Volunteers to other countries, the establishment of a National institution for training officers, and the women's uniforms. Rules and by-laws for the management of the organization will also be drawn up.

The council consists of representatives from each section of the country where the Volunteers have established posts, and all matters concerning the government of the Volunteers will be decided by it. At the first meeting were Commander and Mrs. Booth, Brigadier Gen. and Mrs. Fielding, Chicago; Col. and Mrs. Woolley, Buffalo; Col. Washington Blackhurst, San Francisco; C. Herron, Grand Rapids; Majors Duncan, McFadden, and Sturgeon, Patty Lindsay, and Secretary Hallimond. The first subject discussed was that of uniforms. It seems that there is dissatisfaction because the uniforms of the women are similar to those worn by the Salvation Army adherents. Mrs. Booth and the women officers were appointed a committee to make suggestions on this point and report to the council later.

Training of officers of the Volunteers was left in the hands of a committee. The organization feels that it suffers from a lack of some systematic course of training of officers.

The chief matter discussed related to the government of the posts. The Volunteers aim at giving complete charge of the financial affairs of localities to the different posts. It is likely that something in the nature of independent posts will be established in congregational matters. There are over 160 posts in the various States. On Sunday there will be preaching at the city posts by the visiting officers.

DR. ABBOTT CRITICISED.

Congregational Ministers Adopted Resolutions Condemning His Ideas.

The doctrines recently put forth by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, were indirectly attacked at the sixty-first meeting of the Manhattan Congregational Association, held yesterday at the South Congregational Church, at Court and President Streets, Brooklyn. The ministers plainly manifested their disapproval of Dr. Abbott's view that certain books of the Bible are fiction.

The Rev. W. T. McElveen, pastor of the New England Congregational Church, presided. After considerable discussion, the Rev. T. B. McLeod, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, introduced a resolution declaring strong disapproval of views to which Dr. Abbott had given expression. The resolution continued: "Fearing lest our silence should be accepted by the uninformed as an indorsement of these views, we do declare our emphatic dissent from such handling of the Holy Scriptures and deplore the probable effect of such teachings."

The Rev. Dr. Miles of this city offered an amendment requiring the inclusion of the name of the minister referred to, but there was a chorus of dissenting voices, and the proposed amendment was lost. The Rev. A. J. F. Behrends of Brooklyn seconded the resolution. Dr. R. R. Meredith, the Rev. Mr. Kent, and the Rev. Mr. Lyman of Brooklyn, and the Rev. H. A. Stimson of this city spoke on the pernicious effect of Dr. Abbott's utterances. The resolution was carried by a vote of 45 to 5.

AN AID TO THE SURGEON.

New Controller for Current Heating Cautery Instruments.

The section on laryngology and rhinology of the New York Academy of Medicine held a meeting last night. There were several addresses and general discussions. One of the principal things on the programme was a demonstration of a new controller for the Edison current in heating cautery instruments.

The method is to pass the current through a bank of electric lamps. Each lamp allows only a small amperage, but by using a number of lamps the amperage can be increased without increasing the voltage or pressure. The principle is known to electricians as the multiple series. The object is to get a current of large quantity with low voltage, so as to avoid shock or flash.

By this means cautery instruments can be heated to any degree that is required without exposing the patient to danger from a current. Light for surgical use may be obtained from the same source. For the motor either a low or high voltage may be used. In the application of electricity to the instruments the amperage can be increased up to any point without increasing the voltage.

DEATH OF JULIA COOPER.

Peter Cooper's Niece to be Buried at Greenwood To-day.

Miss Julia Cooper, niece of Peter Cooper, died at 7 o'clock Monday evening at her home, 113 East Twenty-first Street. Death was due to apoplexy, with which she was stricken last Friday. Her father was William Cooper.

Miss Cooper was born in New York City and was instructed at Miss E. S. Kirkland's school for young women. Later in life her time was largely given to works of charity. She gave to the fund of the Cooper Institute, and established a kindergarten at 269 Avenue C, maintaining the school from her private income. Numerous other charities found in her a willing helper. She was a member of All Souls' Unitarian Church, and one of the Advisory Board of Cooper Institute. A brother survives her.

A strong liking for literature led her to read extensively, and she studied with enthusiasm philosophy, sociology, and kindred sciences dealing with humanitarian problems.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence at 10:30 this morning. Interment will be private at Greenwood cemetery.

Dr. F. M. North Declines a Call.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North has declined to accept a call from Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The present pastor, the Rev. A. B. Kendig, asked to be transferred to a smaller parish, pleading failing health, and the trustees invited Dr. North to succeed him. In his letter declining the call Dr. North says he is "held tenaciously by the purpose and ideals which in the service of the City Church Extension and Missionary Society I have been trying to translate into actualities."

The Estate of Eugene Kelly.

The personal estate of the late Eugene Kelly, the banker, who died in December, 1894, has been appraised by Charles D. McConnell at $4,881,321. He deducts from this the bequests to charitable institutions, $110,000; legacies paid, $360,000, and commissions to executors, $146,400. The fund from which the widow, Margaret A. Kelly, is paid an annuity of $25,000 is also deducted, and after other expenses are paid a balance of $3,373,775 remains.

Mr. Adams's Relatives Found.

The body of P. Charles Adams, who died at the Hudson Street Hospital Tuesday from a fractured skull, was taken from the hospital yesterday by his son-in-law, Edward F. Sussren. Mr. Adams's home was at North Plainfield, N. J. For the past twenty years he had conducted a brokerage and commission business in the Howard Building. The hospital authorities mistook the address he gave just before he died, and his relatives learned of his death from the newspapers.

To Open Bids for Bonds.

Controller Fitch or Acting Controller Lyon will open bids this afternoon for $946,953.97 of 3 per cent. city bonds of this city. Of these $300,000 will be Fire Department bonds, to pay for apparatus for the department, for fire houses, and other incidentals, and the balance of $646,953.97 will be used for schoolhouse purposes, and will be known as "schoolhouse bonds."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—4 A. M.—172 First Avenue; tenement of Marie Johnson; damage, $250.

—4:30 A. M.—199 East Fifty-eighth Street; tenement of William Latterhos; slight damage.

—5:50 A. M.—439 West Street; factory of Enoch Morgan & Son; damage, $25.

—7:15 A. M.—301 West Forty-third Street; rooms of Eliza Smith; damage, $150.

—1:15 P. M.—34 White Street; Theodore Kruger; restaurant; damage slight.

—2:15 P. M.—389 Bleecker Street; chimney fire; no damage.

—3:25 P. M.—1,615 Park Avenue; cellar of flat; damage, $25.

—3:45 P. M.—27 First Avenue; A. Lorgan; no damage.

—4:05 P. M.—321 East Thirteenth Street; John Looghrey, owner; chimney; damage, $100.

—4:15 P. M.—150 East Seventy-sixth Street, Mrs. Meyer; dwelling; damage trifling.

—5:30 P. M.—50 Stanton Street, Henry Berdemeser, tenement; damage trifling.

—6:20 P. M.—85 Prince Street, Tiffany & Co., factory; damage, $10.

—6:30 P. M.—50 Varick Street, occupant unknown; damage, none.

—6:30 P. M.—1,716 Third Avenue, occupant unknown; damage, none.

—7 P. M.—180 West Twenty-seventh Street, occupant unknown; damage, $50.

—9 P. M.—129 Beekman Street, August Killeer; damage, $100, (still alarm.)

—10:10 P. M.—221 to 225 Canal Street, Anthony Eisler; damage, $5,000.

—10:15 P. M.—178 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Anthony Dube; damage, $20.

—10:30 P. M.—132 Canal Street, Jewish Publishing Company; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

KOKOMO, Ind., Jan. 27.—Fire yesterday in the works of the Western Pottery Company caused a loss of $80,000.

EAST BRAINTREE, Mass., Jan. 27.—Joshua Wilkins's sale stable was burned this morning. Twenty-three horses perished. Loss, $10,000.

SPANIARDS JOIN THE CUBANS.

Accessions to the Ranks of the Insurgents—Six Shots at Weyler.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 27.—Passengers by the steamer Olivette to-night report that Gonzalo Moreno, one of the most prominent citizens of Puerto Principe, for ten years Mayor of the city, and a rebel Colonel in the last war, has joined the insurgents. He became indignant at the outrages committed by Spaniards in arresting distinguished ladies and gentlemen, reported last week.

Venancio Sorenso, a Spaniard, commanding a detachment of troops in Santiago de Cuba, has joined the insurgents, carrying the arms and ammunition of the fort he had in charge, consisting of 100 rifles and 5,000 rounds of ammunition.

An expedition is said to have landed at La Celta, near Cape Maysi. It is reported that Ruis Tiviero gave a severe thrashing to Gen. Melguizo, near Vinales, and inflicted heavy losses, the Spaniards losing thirty dead and eighty wounded.

It also is reported that when Weyler was marching down Candela Hill, near Guines, six shots were fired on him from the bushes near by, and that a Lieutenant at his side and a private were wounded.

For the Porter Monument.

Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery, Secretary of the committee appointed by the National Guard Association, reports the following additional subscriptions toward the monument to be erected to Major Gen. Josiah Porter: Previously acknowledged, $1,020; Thirty-fourth Separate Company, Geneva, $75; Eighteenth Separate Company, Glens Falls, $50; Company A, Seventh Regiment, $25; the Rev. William N. Dunnell, D. D., $25; a friend, through Dr. Dunnell, $25; Brig. Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, State of New York, $20. Total, $1,240.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island is at the Holland.

—Inspector General E. M. Hoffman of Elmira is at the Grand.

—Congressman Thomas Settle of North Carolina is at the Hoffman.

—Bank Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of Albany is at the Murray Hill.

—Col. George C. Gorham and Abraham D. Hazen of Washington are at the Gilsey.

—John C. Bancroft of Boston and Mrs. Emmons Blaine of Chicago are at the Albemarle.

—Judge J. H. Reed of Pittsburg and Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo are at the Manhattan.

—Bayard Stockton of Trenton, N. J., and J. B. Seager of Chicago are at the Buckingham.

—E. F. Johnson of Buffalo and W. H. Bunton and W. T. Garrett of Boston are at the Normandie.

—P. B. Stanbery of Ohio, R. W. Martin of Boston, and E. O. Gilbert of New Haven are at the Everett.

—W. H. Emerson of Boston and H. F. Harris and S. Hudson Chapman of Philadelphia are at the Plaza.

—Sir Adolphe P. Caron of Ottawa, Baron de Benoist of France, and Frederick Cook of Rochester are at the Waldorf.

—Norris W. Harkness of Philadelphia, William F. Kellogg of Boston, and S. G. Mason of Providence are at the Windsor.

—A. J. Belden of Syracuse, Thomas S. Jones of Kentucky, T. B. Boyd of St. Louis, and John C. Randall of Boston are at the Imperial.

—G. N. Crosby of Rochester, Donald McDonald of Albany, William G. Edwards of Utica, and Hugh McLean of Boston are at the Park Avenue.

—O. H. Briggs of Providence, J. G. Watson of Philadelphia, S. S. Woodbury of Boston, and W. M. Kersh of Atlanta are at the Marlborough.

—Ex-Senator Person C. Cheney of New Hampshire, Congressman R. B. Mahany of Buffalo, and B. B. Odell, Jr., of Newburg, N. Y., and ex-Congressman J. F. C. Talbott of Maryland are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

—Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Polster, cloaks; Morton House.

—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Stupf, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. P. Burlingame, dry goods, notions, &c., 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Crippen & Co., Saratoga, N. Y.; G. Crippen, dry goods; Stuart House.

—Eliasberg & Brothers, Selma, Ala.; A. Eliasberg, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

—Elice, Loucheim & Haas, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Loucheim, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. R. McGonigal, silks and velvets; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, ladies' suits; Hotel Imperial.

—Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Loewenthal, umbrellas; 79 Grand Street.

—Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilbourn, dress goods and silks and velvets; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Nagel, notions and underwear; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Bechtold, domestics, 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Jonas Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Jonas, white goods and laces; Hotel Netherland.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss B. H. Aldrich, suits, 8 Greene Street.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mrs. R. Whitford, suits; 8 Greene Street.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. F. Skelly, suits; 8 Greene Street.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. L. Drake, boys' clothing; 8 Greene Street.

—Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, silks, velvets, and boys' clothing; Hoffman House.

—Keet & Rountree Company, Springfield, Mo.; N. Rountree, dry goods and notions; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Kirschbaum, A. B., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Liepold Bros., Selma, Ala.; J. Liepold, dry goods and notions; Hotel Vendome.

—Loewenthal, J., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; W. Mitchell, notions; Hotel Imperial.

—Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. N. C. Beckford, shoes and rubbers; 51 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

—McLean Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. McLean, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Morgan, J., Milwaukee, Wis.; dress goods and domestics; Hotel Marlborough.

—Myer, O. D., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. F. Baldwin, orockery; Hotel Imperial.

—Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; F. Christie, art novelties, 83 Walker Street; Stuart House.

—Oddie, W. N., St. Paul, Minn.; house furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.

—Riddick & Long, Richmond, Va.; J. R. Riddeck, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.

—Siegel, Hillmann & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Wiener, housefurnishing goods; Hoffman House.

—Silverman & Jodes, Baltimore, Md.; S. Jodes, suspenders; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Taylor Son & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. M. Taylor, linens and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Thomas, A. S., Meriden, Conn.; W. Y. Russell, domestics; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Ullmann, William, Selma, Ala.; white goods, notions, and jewelry; 478 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

—Warner Brothers & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. J. Warner, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

—Wasserman Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Wasserman, millinery; Hoffman House.

—Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. P. Wasson, dry goods; 335 Broadway.

—Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. Morath, notions; Hotel Albert.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. A. Price, ladies and infants' wear; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS New York, Capt. Passow, from New York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 2:45 A. M. Jan. 28.

CATTLE AND SHEEP PERISH.

Heavy Losses on the Western Ranges Due to Cold Weather.

DENISON, Texas, Jan. 27.—Prominent stockmen of the Indian Territory and the Pan Handle report that the recent blizzard has resulted in the death of thousands of cattle on the range. For the first time in a number of years large water courses are frozen over.

OMAHA, Jan. 27.—Thousands of sheep have perished with cold in Nebraska in the last few days. No losses of cattle have been reported.

YANKTON, S. D., Jan. 27.—It is believed that from 20 to 25 per cent of the cattle on the ranges of this State have died in the last few days of cold weather. The mortality among the sheep may reach 50 per cent.

A STARVING FAMILY RELIEVED.

Great Suffering Produced by the Cold in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—A pitiable case of destitution was discovered by the police to-day. The father and mother are dying, and three little ones were almost starved to death.

The sufferers are the family of A. Wiethel, who lives in an alley between Seventeenth and Eighteenth and Lexington and Southgate Streets. The eldest girl of the family, who had been picking up sticks and small lumps of coal to keep the one fire going, driven to desperation by the falling snow, which covered the ground, to-day visited the Southgate Street Police Station and related her story. The police found the father and mother almost at the point of death, probably from starvation, though with symptoms of acute pneumonia also, while the three little children were on the verge of starving to death. The police notified the neighbors living close to them, and they were soon relieved.

The father and mother are so ill that neither can recover. The case has now been reported to the proper authorities.

Much other suffering has been reported in Louisville as the result of the weather, and during the cold term Mayor Todd has authorized the delivery of charity coal in needed quantities from the twenty-nine engine houses and police stations, upon order from a policeman.

Navigation on the Ohio River has been suspended.

LOOKS LIKE A SNOWSTORM.

What at First Was But a Flutter Changed to a Heavy Fall.

What at first promised to be but a light snow flutter yesterday afternoon developed into a full-fledged snowstorm. The first straggling flakes began to fall at about 2 o'clock, gradually increasing in density and velocity, and by 6 o'clock in the evening the city was wrapped in white. The cold snap was broken. Up to 1 o'clock this morning about two and one-half inches had fallen, and the street car companies were using their sweepers.

The ground was decidedly slippery, and while no serious accidents were reported, falls were not infrequent. The places of amusement suffered little on account of the storm. Indications are that the snow fall will cease by afternoon.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S REPORT.

Financial Condition of Harvard University at Present.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 27.—The annual reports of the President and Trustees of Harvard University will be ready for distribution to-morrow. President Eliot's reference to athletics is briefer than last year. He says:

"The conduct of intercollegiate sports during the year proved afresh that the management of those sports at Harvard has been for some years unintelligent and, for that reason, unsuccessful. The evils of overtraining and excessive exertion on the part of the members of the principal teams were exhibited in high degree. A fundamental defect in the athletic organization has been that coaches of limited experience, who may be either unobservant or obtuse, can override on the spot the advice of the trainer and physician. The result is that the principal players of football are almost all more or less injured early in the season, and are then brought to the principal games in a crippled or exhausted condition, while the crew comes to the final race less capable of endurance than they were a month earlier.

"The remedies are the subordination of coaches to an expert in training or to a medical adviser, and the general adoption of more reasonable views about all training for athletic sports."

He praises the new policy of voluntary attendance at chapel services, and pays an eloquent tribute to the late Prof. Louis Agassiz.

In 1876 the invested funds of the university am

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Senate Passes the Military Academy Appropriation Bill After a Humerous Debate.

CANAL BILL NEARING A VOTE.

The House Passes the Immigration Bill, with the Senate Amendments, After a Protracted Discussion.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In the Senate to-day the Military Academy Appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Proctor's amendment to pay the transportion and subsistence of West Point military cadets coming to Washington to participate in the inauguration parade.

Mr. Proctor submitted a brief argument in support of the amendment.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) opposed the amendment. The last inauguration display which the West Point cadets attended, he said, was in 1872, and ne understood that, at that time, two of them lost their lives in consequence of exposure. He did not feel that the time had come for bringing the cadets of the Military Academy to grace the inauguration ceremonies.

Mr. Allen Is Sarcastic.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) expressed his surprise (ironically) at the position taken by Mr. Gray, who, he said, had given his support to the Republican ticket in the recent campaign. Why not, he asked sarcastically, let the cadets come and see the consummation of that great event.

Mr. Gray remarked that one of the differences between the representatives of the Populist Party and himself was that they were in favor of extravagance, and he was not.

"I was fearful," said Mr. Allen, "that the Senator from Delaware would not stand up to my question. I agree entirely with the Senator that to bring those cadets here is a work of supererogation; not only that, but it is foolishness, absolute, inexcusable foolishness. They are not to be brought here for educational purposes. That is a mere excuse. They are to come to witnes the display of the assumption of the crown by the President."

"The crown of thorns?" Mr. Gray suggested.

"We had the 'crown of thorns' last Fall," Mr. Allen asserted. "I am told that this inauguration is to exceed anything that has preceded it in the line of military and civil display. I should like to see the time come back in this country when a man can be inaugurated as Jefferson was, in absolute democratic simplicity."

"Riding up to the Capitol on a street car?" Mr. Gray put in.

"Yes, riding up on a street car," Mr. Allen assented. "That is good enough for any man. Or on horseback, if he can ride. That is good enough for any man."

"Do I understand," Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) interposed, "that my friend from Nebraska does not admire the grandeur of the Roman Emperors, or that he fails to appreciate the magnificent display in Russia at the last coronation, where only 15,000 or 20,000 people were trampled to death? Does he not appreciate the settings?"

Mr. Allen—Does my friend from Nevada refer to the coronation where the American Ambassador appeared in knee trousers?

Mr. Stewart: "I do not remember what occurred to the American Ambassador; and I care very little what became of him."

"It was reported at the time," said Mr. Allen, "that the American Ambassador was required to wear knee trousers."

"Knickerbockers," one Senator suggested, and another suggested "a bicycle suit."

Poking Fun at Gray.

"Call it a bicycle suit if you please," said Mr. Allen. "I call it knee trousers. The display of the Roman Emperors never challenged my admiration. The greater the display in ancient Rome, the nearer the fall of the empire. When Rome gave herself over to feasts and festivities, and great parades and coronations, the dry rot which eventually destroyed the Roman Government set in; and I fear that we are going through the same experience now. But I cannot understand my distinguished friend from Delaware, whose great mind and great voice were given in bringing about the present condition of affairs. To all intents and purposes the Senator from Delaware has been a Republican for the last three or four years. (Laughter.) I know that he attends Democratic caucuses, and that he says he is a Democrat; and another distinguished gentleman over here (pointing to Mr. Hill's seat) says that he too is a Democrat. (Continued laughter.) But on every essential feature of Republican doctrine, the Senator from Delaware has been a Republican."

Mr. Gray remarked that the Senator from Nebraska was a melancholy example of the devastation wrought on highly intellectual natures by the dissemination of Populistic ideas and the entertainment of Populistic notions; and he suggested that the Senator from Nebraska might favor bringing to Washington a contingent of Coxey's army.

"Perhaps that would be a little more relevant," Mr. Allen remarked.

The discussion was continued by Senators Hawley, (Rep., Conn.), and Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) who favored the amendment, and by Senators Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Stewart, Pop., Nev.,) Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) and Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) who opposed it. The debate was closed by Mr. Hawley, who, in reply to the arguments in favor of simplicity, declared that there was "a great deal of rot in this world"—he would not say where it was located.

The vote was then taken, and the amendment was rejected. Yeas, 20; nays, 28. Then the bill was passed.

The Senate bill to provide for further proving the genuineness of handwriting in United States courts was taken up, briefly discussed, and passed. It provides that in addition to other forms of proof, comparisons of writings may be made by witnesses or the jury.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) presented the memorial of Henry A. Du Pont of Delaware, claiming that an error was made in counting the vote in the Senate on his claim for admission to the Senate, and asking that the question be reopened. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Canal Bill.

The Nicaragua Canal bill was then taken up, and Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) in charge of the bill, made an elaborate statement in reply to the claim that the cost of the canal would far exceed the estimates of the Canal Company.

Mr. Morgan asked unanimous consent to have the vote taken on the bill, and amendments at 3 o'clock next Friday, but objection was made by Mr. Turpie, (Dem., Ind.) Mr. Morgan then gave notice that he would ask the Senate to sit out the bill to-morrow.

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) while declaring himself favorable to the Nicaragua Canal, thought it a most unfortunate incident that the bill was met by hostility or indifference or sullenness on the part of one of the Central American powers touched by the line of the canal. The letter from Mr. Rodriguez was not an intrusion or an impertinence, but was an example of proper diplomacy.

Mr. Morgan stated that he was satisfied relation to his charge of blackmail.

"I am not," said Mr. Hale. "And I do not ask that the Senator should use phrases convey allegations that tend to stir up able, rather than propitiate it. I do not the word 'trick,' as applied to the con- of negotiations with this Government. deprecate a method of discussion which tends to rouse and inflame opposition rather than to reduce it."

Mr. Morgan repeated his conviction that there was an effort on the part of the Minister (Mr. Rodriguez) to destroy the hope of the construction of the canal by the Government of the United States. He was satisfied that the determination now was to break down the concession to the Maritime Canal Company by the new Central American Diet, to hold on to the money paid to Nicaragua, and to the work done, and to confiscate the grant of 1,000,000 acres of land.

Senator Sherman's Views.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) said that he had believed, and still believed, that the only way by which the Nicaragua Canal could be constructed was by the action and power of the United States. When the Frelinghuysen-Zavala treaty was before the Senate, ten years ago, he supposed it would accomplish the purpose, and he believed that if that treaty had been ratified, the canal would have been completed at this time. Unfortunately, however, that treaty had been withdrawn from the Senate. Probably the Maritime Canal Company had been too sanguine in its expectations. At any rate, it was unable to borrow money to go on with the work. It had been compelled to sell bonds at usurious rates, and the result was that the company had practically failed and was unable to complete the work. "In my judgment," Mr. Sherman proceeded, "that canal can never be built by a corporation. It must be built, if at all, by the people of the United States."

As to the criticism on Mr. Rodriguez, Mr. Sherman asserted that the right of that Minister was as clear as the right of the British Ambassador, and that he should be treated with kindness and forbearance. His honorable friend (Mr. Morgan) had imagined that Great Britain was back of the communication of the Minister from Central America, but that Senator was always apt to refer to England as a bugaboo. [Laughter.] The Senate of the United States, he added, does not fear England or any other power. The people of the United States do not fear England. "We have had two wars with England, and I hope that we will never have another. The two nations ought never to fight with each other. They ought always to be friendly. Great Britain is now more and more following the example of the United States in having a Government 'of the people, by the people, and for the people.' And I believe that the time is not far distant when Great Britain will be as free as we are, and will approach nearer and nearer to the rule of the people. But for the Irish question she would be still nearer to it."

Mr. Sherman went on to say that although he should vote for the bill in any form in which it might be presented, he thought the better way would be to allow the matter to rest. The bill could not pass Congress during the present session, as in all probability, if passed by the Senate, it would not be taken up in the House. He would not take advantage of the misfortunes of the company, but would pay back to it every dollar that it had expended. He would be very glad indeed to have another treaty made between Nicaragua and the United States that would provide for the completion of the canal.

Mr. Sherman Cross-Questioned.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) asked Mr. Sherman if the pending bill was not substantially the same as he had reported to the Senate some time ago, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and on which bill he had indulged in extended eulogistic comments.

Mr. Sherman admitted that it was, but added that the company was not able to build the canal.

Mr. White further asked whether it had not been evident at that time that the construction of the canal would require the assistance of the United States.

"Yes," Mr. Sherman replied, "and if the United States had given that assistance the company probably would not have failed."

Mr. Morgan objected to a statement by Mr. Sherman that the Maritime Company had gone to Congress to ask for assistance.

"Did I say so?" Mr. Sherman asked.

"You said so," Mr. Morgan replied.

"I think we sought the company," Mr. Sherman corrected himself.

"Yes; we sought the company," said Mr. Morgan, when then went on to speak of Mr. Sherman's allusion to the negotiation of a new treaty on the line of the Frelinghuysen-Zavala treaty.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) moved to commit the bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and then suggested that if Mr. Morgan preferred to have it recommitted to the select committee on the Nicaragua Canal he would modify the motion.

"The Chairman of the Select Committee," said Mr. Morgan, in a haughty tone, "has never any choice between insults."

Mr. Vilas disclaimed the idea of offense, and modified his motion.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) spoke against the motion and in favor of the bill, referring, as he did so, to what he called the promise of Mr. Sherman—"the future Premier"—to negotiate a new treaty.

"I did not say that," Mr. Sherman interposed.

"You said," Mr. Aldrich repeated, "that if the bill was allowed to go over, a new treaty could be negotiated; but we have no assurance that the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica will enter into any such negotiations. The friends of the bill should understand that its recommittal means the death knell of the project, which is so dear to the hearts of the American people."

Without action on Mr. Vilas's motion to recommit, the Senate, at 4:45 P. M., by a yea and nay vote of 28 to 27, adjourned until to-morrow.

Bill's Prospects Poor.

The outcome of the day's work on the bill was not flattering to Mr. Morgan, who reported it, for it is believed that if the motion to recommit had been voted on the bill would have gone back to committee and remained there for the session. Mr. Gorman saved it from immediate death by moving an adjournment, upon which there was a tie vote, until Mr. Call voted in the affirmative, thus securing the adjournment by a vote of 28 to 27. Mr. Morgan will not give up without a direct vote, but the vote of to-day makes it appear doubtful whether, under the circumstances, a majority can be found willing to pass any bill in spite of Nicaragua's objections.

IMMIGRATION BILL PASSED.

Amendments Agreed Upon in Conference Adopted After a Protracted Debate.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The House today, after the reading of the Journal, entered upon the consideration of the Immigration bill as agreed upon by the conferrees of the House and Senate, Mr. Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, refused to sign the report.

Mr. Danford (Rep., Ohio,) opened the debate in the presence of a large number of members, but an unusually small attendance in the galleries. He explained the changes made in conference, and answered the objections made to the separation of an illiterate husband and his wife. He admitted that this bill was drawn for the purpose of excluding undesirable immigrants, and the educational test was inserted in order to carry out that purpose.

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa,) asked what was the purpose of departing from the educational test fixed by the House and the Senate bill, and providing that the immigrants should read and write the Constitution of the United States in the language of "their native or resident country."

Mr. Danford replied that it was to reach the Russian Jews, who, being driven from their homes, and having drained the charity of Western Europe, were being thrown upon our shores in great numbers.

Opposition to the Bill.

In opening the debate in opposition to the adoption of the report, Mr. Bartholdt said he had refused to sign it for two reasons: First, that by its provisions families—husbands and wives, mothers and children—would be separated; and second, that it forbade the entrance of immigrants who could not read the language of their native or adopted country. These drastic provisions, he said, were not contained in either the House or Senate bill, and their appearance vindicated his fear, expressed some weeks ago, that if the bill went to conference it would return in a shape which could not be justified to the constituents of many representatives, and would offend the sense of justice and of right in the country. The bill, Mr. Bartholdt asserted, would defeat the purpose nominally urged by its advocates, of establishing an educational test. It would shut out, for instance, a class of Germans who had for 300 years made their homes in Russia, the language of which they did not speak; also, many residents of Alsace-Lorraine who had not yet acquired the German language.

The General Debate.

Mr. C. W. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) advocated the adoption of the conference report, saying that if it were not adopted Congress would do nothing at this session of Congress toward the restriction of immigration.

The adoption of the conference report was antagonized by Mr. Buck, (Dem., La.,) who said he believed it to be a universal principle of government that whatever tended to restrict or restrain the freedom of individual effort had in it the germ of injustice and wrong.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) followed in favor of the conference report. The bill proposed, he said, did not go far enough. He wished one broad enough and drastic enough to meet the evil which the legislation was intended to meet. There were many immigrants who could read and write who were otherwise totally unfitted to become American citizens. Any law short of absolute restriction of immigration must necessarily be arbitrary in its effects.

Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.,) objected to the report of the conference committee for the reason that it went further than the provisions of either the House or Senate bill, and that was beyond the purview of such a bodar.

Mr. Corliss (Rep., Mich.,) explained the necessity of the provisions in the bill, suggested by himself, aimed at what are known as "Birds of Passage."

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) said the Nihilist, Socialist, and Anarchist could easily pass the educational test and come in. It would be better to admit some of the honest farmers and working men who could not read.

While Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) had voted to exclude the Chinese, alien contract labor, and the paupers, and favored the imposition of the educational test provided in the House bill, he could not support the conference report, because it was ambiguous. If it was desirable to shut out certain classes of people, shut them out directly and not in an indirect manner.

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.,) said his colleague (Mr. Walker) did not represent the sentiment of Massachusetts on the subject; it demanded restricted immigration, and the pending bill met that demand.

Mr. Grosvenor's Objections.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) said he would not vote for a bill that permitted a man to abandon his wife and bring in his pauper relatives. He would not vote for a measure framed specially to restrict the entrance of the Russian Jews, for such a vote would be charged up to him as a vote against a man on account of his religion. And he would not vote for the provision which opened the door to immigrants of any class, pauper, criminal, or insane, provided only that they had resided for a time in Cuba.

Mr. Danford (Rep., Ohio)—That is to last only as long as the revolution lasts.

Mr. Grosvenor—Well, that may be a long time, if the revolution continues as long as the last one did.

Mr. Wilson, (Dem., S. C.,) one of the conferrees, spoke in favor of the report, saying it was framed upon the theory that the workingman was entitled to protection in his humble right to earn a livelihood in the land of his home.

Mr. Doliver (Rep., Iowa,) antagonized the report, expressing the opinion that it was vastly more important for a man to enjoy the society of his wife than of his grandfather, which the bill provided. It also contained a provision for free immigration from Cuba. This was intended to bring a thrill of joy into the insurgents' camp in Cuba to be informed that after two years of consideration and a variety of legislation, the great American Republic had decided to admit Cubans into this country without undergoing a civil service examination. [Laughter.]

Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.,) spoke for and Mr. Tayler, (Rep., Ohio,) against the report, and the debate was concluded by Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) in favor of the conference report. There was no partisanship in the question, he said; both parties had declared in favor of the character of the legislation. It was intended to reduce the number of the thousands and tens of thousands of immigrants who came annually to our shores. The problem for the statesmanship of the United States was to so lengthen and broaden the labor field that all who thronged to it should find places.

The vote was taken on the adoption of the conference report and on a division it was agreed to—116 to 105. Mr. Bartholdt demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted: Yeas—131; nays—117.

The usual motion to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table having been made by Mr. Danford (Rep., Ohio,) and agreed to, the House at 4:45 adjourned till to-morrow.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Provisions of the Measure as Adopted by the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The following is the text of the bill agreed to by the House to-day:

"An act to amend the immigration laws of the United States.

"Be it enacted that Section 1 of the act of March 3, 1893, in amendment of the Immigration and Contract Labor acts, be, and hereby is, amended by adding to the classes of aliens thereby excluded from admission to the United States the following:

"All persons physically capable and over sixteen years of age who cannot read and write the English language or the language of their native or resident country; but a person not so able to read and write who is over fifty years of age and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over twenty-one years of age and capable of supporting such parent or grandparent may accompany such immigrant, or such a parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family of a child or grandchild over twenty-one years of age, similarly qualified and capable.

"Sec. 2. For the purpose of testing the ability of the immigrant to read and write, as required by the foregoing section, the inspection officers shall be furnished with copies of the Constitution of the United States, printed on numbered uniform pasteboard slips, each containing not less than twenty nor more than twenty-five words of said Constitution, printed in the various languages of the immigrants in double small pica type. These slips shall be kept in boxes made for that purpose and so constructed as to conceal the slips from view, each box to contain slips of but one language, and the immigrant may designate the language in which he prefers the test shall be made. Each immigrant shall be required to draw one of said slips from the box and read, and afterward write out in full view of the immigration officers, the words printed thereon. Each slip shall be returned to the box immediately after the test is finished, and the contents of the box shall be shaken up by an inspection officer before another drawing is made. No immigrant failing to read and write out the slip thus drawn by him shall be admitted, but he shall be returned to the country from which he came at the expense of the steamship or railroad company which brought him, as now provided by law. The inspection officers shall keep him at all times a full number of said printed pasteboard slips, and in the case of each excluded immigrant shall keep a certified memorandum of the number of the slip which the said immigrant failed to read or copy out in writing. If in any case, from any unavoidable cause, the foregoing slips are not at hand for use, the inspection officers shall carefully and thoroughly test the ability of the immigrant to read and write, using the most appropriate and available means at their command; and shall state fully in writing the reasons why the slips are lacking, and describe the substitute method adopted for testing the ability of the immigrant.

"Sec. 3.—That the provisions of the act of March 3, 1893, to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract-labor laws, shall apply to the persons mentioned in Section 1 of this act.

"Sec. 4.—That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any male alien, who has not in good faith made his declaration before the proper court of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, to be employed on any public works of the United States, or to come regularly or habitually into the United States by land or water for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor, for wages or salary, returning from time to time to a foreign country.

"Sec. 5.—That it shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, company, or corporation knowingly to employ any alien coming into the United States in violation of the next preceding section of this act; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the employment of sailors, deck hands, or other employes of vessels, or railroad train hands, such as conductors, engineers, brakemen, firemen, or baggagemen, whose duties require them to pass over the frontier to reach the termini of their runs, or to boatmen or guides on the lakes and rivers on the northern border of the United States.

"Sec. 6.—That any violation of the provisions of Sections 4 and 5 of this act by any alien or citizen shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment for the term of not exceeding one year, or by both, such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court; provided, that all persons convicted of a violation of Section 4 of this act shall be deported to the country whence they came.

"Sec. 7.—That, notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other existing law, the Secretary of the Treasury may permit aliens to enter this country for the purpose of teaching new arts or industries under such rules and regulations as he may provide.

"Sec. 8.—That this act shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any port or place in the Island of Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there who have heretofore been inhabitants of that island.

"Sec. 9.—That any alien who shall, in violation of this act, or any other existing law, secure entry into the United States without inspection or examination, or through mistake, misrepresentation, collusion, deception, or fraud, may be taken into custody by the properly authorized immigration officers within thirty days after the facts become known to them; and such alien, upon a special inquiry at the most convenient place, conducted according to Section 5 of the immigration act of March 3, 1893, shall be dealt with as provided by law for alien immigrants upon their first arrival.

"Sec. 10.—That this act shall take effect July 1, 1897."

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Mr. Torrey to Participate Indirectly in a Senate Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—As soon as the Senate gets rid of the Nicaragua Canal bill it is expected that it will take up the Bankruptcy bill and endeavor to dispose of it. The bill on the calendar is the Bailey bill, reported by the Judiciary Committee as a substitute for the Torrey bill passed by the House.

When the Senate begins work on the bill it also will resort to a novel method of securing information. By an arrangement that is approved by the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Torrey, who for so many years has endeavored to induce Congress to provide the country with a bankruptcy law, will have the privilege of the floor of the Senate as a clerk of the committee, and will be at hand to suggest to Senators, through some Senator, the answers to inquiries that are made about the provisions of the so-called Torrey bill, which Senator Hoar and others will seek to pass in preference to the Voluntary Bankruptcy bill.

DUPONT MAKES A CLAIM.

Says an Error in Pairing Did Him an Injustice.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Col. H. A. Du Pont of Delaware, in connection with his prayer for the re-opening of his claim to a seat in the Senate, to-day submitted a supplementary petition, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

In this new petition, Mr. Du Pont claims that the refusal to seat him was due to the wrongful pairing of Senators Jones of Nevada against Mr. Du Pont, with Senator Wolcott, on a statement made by Senator Brice that Mr. Jones had given authority to pair him against Du Pont. Mr. Du Pont intimates that if the privilege is accorded him, he expects to be able to show that there was no authority for pairing Senator Jones in opposition to his being seated; that if this announcement of this pair had not been made, the vote would have resulted in a tie, which would have caused the failure of the resolution declaring him not entitled to a seat, and would have left the question pending in the Senate.

As a necessary consequence, he claims that "the affirmative resolution reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections is still before the Senate as a question of high Constitutional and personal privilege." The paper also states that the Wolcott-Jones pair was not announced from the clerk's desk, and he claims the privilege of re-opening the case on well-established parliamentary practice, that whenever an erroneous announcement of the record of a vote is made, the vote becomes null and void on discovery of the error.

SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

A Number of Acts Receive Executive Approval.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The President has approved these acts:

To enable the town of Flagstaff, Ariz., to issue water bonds.

To incorporate the convention of American instructors of the deaf.

For the relief of telegraph operators who served in the war of the rebellion.

Authorizing Surgeon P. M. Rixey of the navy to accept from the King of Spain the grand cross of naval merit, for services rendered to the crew of the Santa Maria.

Authorizing the Kansas City & Gulf Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Red River at Alexandria, La.

To provide for the payment of certain certificates against the District of Columbia by drawback certificates.

For the relief of E. H. Roberts and E. H. Munson.

Congressional Notes.

—The House Committee on Labor has ordered favorably reported the bill of Mr. Watson of Ohio, prohibiting the use of prison labor on buildings erected for the United States.

—The House Committee on Pensions has ordered favorably reported the Senate bill increasing from $17 to $30 per month the pension of the widow of Lieut. Calhoun, who was killed in the battle of the Little Big Horn, with Gen. Custer. Mrs. Calhoun is a sister of Gen. Custer.

—The Engineer Corps, through Secretary Lamont, has reported to the House of Representatives adversely to the proposed improvements of Roslyn Harbor, N. Y., and the channels to Far Rockaway and Inwood, N. Y.

—The Secretary of the Interior has sent to the Senate the report of the Klamath (Oregon) Boundary Commission, showing that $533,270 was due the Indians on that reservation by reason of erroneous surveys of their lands. He recommends an appropriation of that sum.

—The bill recently passed by the House, revising and amending the patent laws, and particularly the mode of procedure in applications for patents, yesterday received favorable action at the hands of the Senate Committee on Patents, and was reported to the Senate.

RAILROAD MEN KILLED.

A Gang of Five Run over on the New Haven Road.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 27.—A section gang of five were killed on the Consolidated Road, at East Norwalk, at 2:07 o'clock this afternoon, by a west-bound freight, in charge of Conductor McIntyre. The killed are: J. J. Powers, foreman, of South Norwalk; John Griffin, Norwalk; John Shea, West Norwalk; John Callahan, Danbury, and Salvator Spana.

The men were standing on the westbound, outside track, between the Fort Point Street bridge, and the East Norwalk station. The outside track is used for passenger service. The men stepped aside to avoid a westbound passenger train, the Colonial Express. The smoke and steam from the passenger train enveloped the men and obscured the approaching freight train, on the next track, and the noise of the passenger train drowned the whistle of the freight engine.

John Rafferty's Idea of a Joke.

Charles Dennison, a clerk, took a transfer check for $15,650.40 to the Custom House Tuesday to pay the duty on two cargoes of sugar. He put the check on the counter while awaiting his turn at the cashier's window, and entered into conversation with John Rafferty. Appraiser Barrett came along, and Rafferty, taking up the check, handed it to him, saying: "There's what I owe you." Barrett said "Thanks," and put it in his pocket without looking at it. Dennison did not see the transaction, and it took him all the afternoon and the best part of the evening to find Barrett in Harlem and reclaim the check. It was late yesterday afternoon before Rafferty succeeded in persuading him that the joke was a good one.

A Case of Mistaken Identity.

Somebody bunkoed Lawrence Burke, of 744 Third Avenue, out of $7 Tuesday. Yesterday Burke saw Herbert E. Rockwell, Vice President of the Knickerbocker Silk Company, on Sixth Avenue, and insisted that he was the guilty man. Policeman Barnwell took Mr. Rockwell to the Jefferson Market Court. Mr. Rockwell easily convinced Magistrate Deuel that he was a victim of mistaken identity.

Chinese Equal Rights League.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Articles of incorporation were granted yesterday at Springfield by the Secretary of State to the Chinese Equal Rights League of America. The society is to be organized for the purpose of urging a law to confer citizenship rights on Chinese. About 200 American Chinamen have already signed the roll of the organization.

ENGLAND'S BERMUDA FLEET.

The Hotspur and the Monarch Ordered to Join It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The United States naval attaché at London, Commander Cowles, sends the following to the Navy Department, dated Jan. 13:

"The [British] Admiralty has given instructions for the Hotspur (coast-defense ship) and the Monarch (third-class battleship) to be commissioned at an early date for service in Bermuda."

On receipt of this information Commander Wainwright, Chief Intelligence Officer, reported to Secretary Herbert that, "as there are at present no armor-clads in the British North American and West Indian squadron, this indicates a considerable increase of naval strength in North American waters." Under ordinary circumstances these reports would possibly lead to an inquiry from Secretary Olney addressed to the British Government as to the reason for such an order, but it cannot be learned at the State Department whether such action has been taken or not. The strategical importance of the Bermuda fortifications can be best appreciated by the statement that they are the centre of a seven-hundred-mile circle, which includes the North American coast line from Maine to Florida.

The Smithsonian Institution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution held their annual meeting to-day. Suitable resolutions in regard to the death of the late Assistant Secretary, Prof. G. Brown Goode, were adopted. Secretary Langley submitted a list of names from which to select a successor to Prof. Goode, but final action was deferred until next week. Secretary Langley said he had offered the position to Mr. C. D. Walcott, director of the Geological Survey. Mr. Walcott, however, had declined the appointment, but offered his assistance in managing the affairs of the National Museum.

The board gave Secretary Langley authority to appoint Mr. Walcott as Assistant Secretary with the understanding that his duties should be confined to the custody of the museum.

Col. Casey to be Retired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Col. James S. Casey, Twenty-second Infantry, will be placed on the retired list of the Army tomorrow, on reaching the age limit of sixty-four years. He was a private in the Seventh Regiment, New York State Militia, until June, 1861, when he entered the regular army as Second Lieutenant. He was Brevetted Major in 1865 for gallantry at Fort Steedman, Va., and as Lieutenant Colonel in 1890 for conspicuous bravery while leading his command in a successful charge against a superior number of Indians strongly posted at Wolf Mountain, Mon., during the Winter campaign of 1876-7. For the latter action he also received a medal of honor.

Ignored by Secretary Herbert.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The complaints which have reached the Navy Department regarding the offensive attitude of Lieut. Commander Allibone of the cruiser Columbia toward the men under him have not been deemed by Secretary Herbert of sufficient gravity to lead to a court-martial, and in a letter to the officer the Secretary has expressed his determination to take no further action in the present instance. Capt. Sands, Chief Engineer Harris, and Lieut. Commander Allibone have been privately reprimanded for filling some of the boilers of the Columbia to trim the ship.

Postal Receipts Decreased.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Postmaster General Wilson has made public the statement of postal receipts for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1896, as compared with the receipts for the corresponding period of 1895, which shows a decrease of about $30,000. New York City heads the list, the receipts for 1896 being $2,112,675; for 1895 they were $2,109,585, an increase of the former over the latter of $3,090, or one-tenth of 1 per cent. The next cities in order were Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, and Brooklyn, all of which show a decided decrease.

Squadron of Evolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Admiral Bunce's squadron of evolution is timed to leave Hampton Roads early next week for two weeks' blockade drill off Charleston, S. C. The fleet is expected to return to Hampton Roads Feb. 15. To-day the coast defense vessels Terror and Puritan and the cruiser Marblehead were ordered to join the squadron.

Senator Harris's Son Divorced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Judge Cox today granted a divorce to Sallie A. Harris from Charles H. Harris, son of Senator Harris of Tennessee, and the Court granted the custody of the child, a son, to his mother, and also ordered the defendant to pay Mrs. Harris alimony in the sum of $75 per month. Desertion is said to be the charge.

National Bank to Resume.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Controller of the Currency has authorized the Merchants and Planters' National Bank of Bryan, Texas, to resume business. It suspended Dec. 23, 1896.

A BIG DROP IN WHEAT.

It Fell Four and a Half Cents from Monday to Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—From Monday morning to the close of the first hour to-day the price of wheat broke 4½ cents. Monday the action was 84¼ cents off, to 79¾ cents, and close at 79⅝ cents. Tuesday the action was 79½ cents off, to 77⅜ cents, and the close at 77⅝ cents. This morning the action was 77 cents at opening off, to 76½ cents at once, off to 75¾ cents half an hour later, and a little rally before 11 o'clock to 76¼ cents or better. The July price was at 76¼ cents Monday and at 72⅜ cents this morning, forty-eight hours later.

The drop in the price of wheat from 80¼ cents to 75¾ cents in about forty-eight hours has pretty well evened up old scores, and there is now a chance to start over again.

A close observer of conditions in the pit stated that the break of this morning probably ended liquidation for the present. At 75¾ cents for May at low point early the market shows 10 cents drop from the high point on the future. After midday New York reported 280,000 bushels of wheat worked for export. With this the reaction in the market was from 75¾ cents to 76½ cents after 12 o'clock.

Wheat closed with ⅞ cents rally for May at 76⅝ cents. July made but ½ cent rally, closing at 73⅛ cents. Local cash sales confirmed 25,000 bushels for rail shipments East.

A Battle over a Woman.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 27.—Late yesterday afternoon, on Green River, near Brownsville, a battle occurred in which forty shots were fired, eight of which took effect. The combatants were Eugene Carrier, J. I. Carrier, Nathan and Luther Scaggs, on one side, and G. W. Haselip, Alfonso Haselip, and his son, on the other. G. W. Haselip was shot in the groin and hand, and Alfonso in the breast, arm, and side. Nathan Scaggs was shot in the shoulder, and Ben Scaggs, a bystander, in the arm. The two Haselips will die. The trouble occurred over the alleged bad treatment of Carrier's sister by Alfonso Haselip. All are prominent people.

A Monument for Gen. Sheridan.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27.—Gov. Bushnell to-day appointed the following commission to receive funds and build a monument to Gen. Phil H. Sheridan at Somerset, Ohio: Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper, Cincinnati; Senator S. B. Elkins, Elkins, West Va.; Capt. E. L. Lybarger, Spring Mountain, Ohio; the Hon. Frank Kelly, New Lexington, Ohio, and Lewis Green, Logan, Ohio. The commission was created under authority of a resolution of the General Assembly.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		
Sun rises..7:17	Sun sets..5:07	Moon rises..4:01

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..3:48	Gov. Is'd..3:52	H. Gate..5:45
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..4:25	Gov. Is'd..4:59	H. Gate..6:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Curacao, St. Thomas, Maracaibo, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kan. City, Savannah.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

Colorado, Brunswick.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Carthagena.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30.

Advance, Colon.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Cape Haiti, Guatemala	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Jamaica.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenst'n.	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Habana, Santiago de Cuba.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre.	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
P'ns F. Hendrik, Cape Haiti, Curacao, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana, Campeachy, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 28.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 25.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 14.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, Jan. 21.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 15.
Ceylon, Penarth, Jan. 9.
Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 15.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 22.
Martello, Hull, Jan. 13.
Marsala, Hamburg, Jan. 11.
Mendota, Newcastle, Jan. 13.
Menemsha, Swansea, Jan. 8.
Mobile, London, Jan. 15.
Munchen, Bremen, Jan. 16.
New Comer St. Lucia, Jan. 18.
Nordkyn, Hamburg, Jan. 13.
Oldenberg, Glasgow, Jan. 14.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Jan. 25.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Jan. 25.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

Britannic, Liverpool, Jan. 20.
Caracas, La Guayra, Jan. 23.
Idaho, London, Jan. 15.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 23.
Trave, Bremen, Jan. 20.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30.

Armenia, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
F. de Lesseps, Port au Prince, Jan. 20.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Jan. 18.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Jan. 27.
Umbria, Liverpool, Jan. 23.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Jan. 16.

SUNDAY, JAN. 31.

Alliance, Colon, Jan. 24.
Circassia, Glasgow, Jan. 20.
La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 23.

MONDAY, FEB. 1.

Chaucer, St. Lucia, Jan. 24.
Italia, Gibraltar, Jan. 18.
Normadic, Liverpool, Jan. 22.
Schiedam, Amsterdam, Jan. 19.
St. Enoch, Liverpool, Jan. 18.
Yumuri, Havana, Jan. 28.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

Hesperia, Gibraltar, Jan. 18.
Jane Kelsall, Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
Massachusetts, London, Jan. 21.
Sarmatian, Glasgow, Jan. 22.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 19.
Thingvalla, Copenhagen

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

But Little Business Transacted by Either House Yesterday—Few Measures Acted Upon.

MANY NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

Report on the Plan of Establishing an Elevator at South Street for Bridge Passengers—Action of Committees.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Three bills on the order of third reading and one general order constituted the calendar in the Senate this morning.

Assemblyman Allds's bill appropriating $7,000 for the Home for Aged and Dependent Veterans and Their Wives, Their Widows, and Dependent Army Nurses, at Oxford, was passed.

There was no further business before the Senate, and a recess of half an hour was taken to await expected messages from the Assembly.

Upon reassembling, three bills were received from the Assembly and referred to committees, when an adjournment was taken until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Coggeshall—Appropriating $40,000 to provide for a survey and gauging the flow of the principal rivers, ponds, and lakes of the State with reference to constructing reservoirs for public uses and for maintaining a uniform flow therein; also, providing for an investigation of the feasibility of obtaining subterranean water supplies and constructing conduits for conveying water to the several cities of the State.

Senator Coggeshall—Appropriating $50,000 for the erection of an equestrian statue of Gen. George Washington to be erected in the City of Albany.

Senator Sullivan—Prohibiting street surface railroads from charging more than 5 cents for one continuous ride from any point on the road to any point within the city limits, and compelling them, upon demand, to furnish transfers without extra charge for such continuous ride.

Senator Cantor—Providing that in the election of Directors or Managers of corporations each shareholder may cast as many votes in the aggregate as is equal to the number of shares held by him multiplied by the number of Directors to be elected. (Providing for minority representation.)

Senator Raines—Providing for the labeling of bottles and other receptacles.

Senator Sullivan—Providing for the incorporation of Lloyds Underwriting Association with the Superintendent of Insurance with a minimum capital stock of $200,000.

Senator Guy—Authorizing policemen in New York City to remove bodies from streets and public parks without waiting the arrival of a Coroner.

Senator Coffey—A bill which he says is designed to place Brooklyn firemen upon the same footing as New York firemen with regard to the pension fund. At present the Brooklyn firemen's pension fund Trustees are limited in the benefit they may pay to $25. This bill is designed to afford the Trustees discretionary powers in the amount which they may pay wives, widows, or mothers of injured firemen.

OLCOTT'S BILL HOLDS ITS PLACE.

A Motion to Recommit Defeated by an Overwhelming Majority—Some City Measures Offered.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—When the report of the Cities Committee was read, Mr. Reinhard's bill providing that the District Attorney of New York shall conduct his own civil service examinations for appointments in his office was reported favorably with amendments.

Mr. Finn asked that the bill be recommitted, so that there might be a hearing on the amendments.

Mr. Austin and Mr. Reinhard objected to this, claiming that there had not been a dissenting voice in committee over reporting the bill and amendments favorably.

The bill, as originally introduced, amended the New York City Consolidation act, and would have to be sent to Mayor Strong for his approval. The Cities Committee amended the bill so as to obviate the necessity of sending it to the Mayor.

Mr. McKeon, a member of the Cities Committee, claimed that he had objected to the changing of the title of the bill, but this was disputed by both Mr. Austin and Mr. Reinhard.

A motion by Mr. Finn, that the measure be recommitted, was lost by a vote of 78 nays to 37 ayes.

As the bill went into the committee room its title made it an amendment to the Consolidation act. As it came out it is entitled "an act relating to the office of District Attorney of the County of New York, and providing for civil service examinations in said office and appointments therein." A request was made by members of the Civil Service Reform Association, before the committee reported the bill, for a hearing, but it was not granted. The reason assigned is that opportunity will be granted when the bill reaches the Senate.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Steiner—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure so as to compel the filing of the copy of an order discharging an attachment and that a motion for an order to be made by a court, with or without notice, must, in Supreme Court actions, be tried in the same manner and places as provided for the trial of other motions, under the code.

Mr. Hill—Permitting a Surrogate to withhold the testimony taken by him in will cases in open court, when he transmits papers to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Roehr—Authorizing the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company to ply between East Forty-second Street, New York, and Broadway, in Brooklyn, limiting its passenger fare to 3 cents, and providing for the lawful intervals there shall be between boats at all hours of the day.

Mr. Allds—Prohibiting Trustees in school districts from appointing teachers whose terms of employment do not commence before the expiration of said Trustees' term of office.

Mr. Nixon—Permitting the reading of rules, regulations, and proceedings as evidence of fraternal, assessment, and casualty insurance associations.

Mr. Tralnor—Appropriating $100,000 for the establishment of a Bureau of State Printing, under the direction of a Superintendent of State Printing, who shall receive a salary of $5,000 per annum.

Mr. Hill—Amending the real property law so that a default in the payment of any installment of principal in the case of mortgages shall be treated, if so designated, the same as an amount of interest being due.

Mr. Adler—Constituting the Mayor, Recorder, Controller, President of the Department of Charities, and Sheriff of the City of New York, a commission to select a site within the Eighth Assembly District of New York, to erect thereon a building suitable for the accommodation of the City Magistrates' Court and District Court of the City of New York for the Fourth Judicial District and for the erection of another building for use as a city prison and county jail. The Controller is authorized to issue bonds for $600,000, payable from taxation and redeemable in not less than ten nor more than twenty years, for this purpose.

Mr. Zurn—Making any person other than a Post Office employe or employe of a newspaper who deposits any advertising matter in letter boxes of flathouses in New York City guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. Forrester—Prohibiting the construction of a railway upon Norman Avenue, Monitor Street, Montrose Avenue, and Heyward Street, in the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Steiner—Providing that stenographers in Surrogates' Courts shall furnish transcripts of proceedings at a fee not exceeding 6 cents per folio.

Mr. A. E. Smith—Authorizing the City of Yonkers to issue bonds for $25,000 to acquire lands for public dock purposes.

Mr. Roehr—Authorizing the Controller of Brooklyn to pay Jacob Worth $1,000 for expenses incurred in legal proceedings to determine his title to the office of Police Captain.

Mr. Armstrong—Providing that the Capitol Commissioner shall act as consulting architect in all buildings to be erected at the expense of the State, without extra compensation.

Mr. Bedell—Exempting from taxation in New York and Brooklyn woolen mills with an assessed valuation of under $1,500.

Mr. Gilleland—Providing that persons practicing horse clipping in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants shall be required to pass an examination and obtain a certificate from a State Board of Examiners, to be appointed by the Governor.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the Police Commissioners of New York City to establish an electrical police signal system, and providing that the expenses thereof shall be borne by the proceeds of the sale of consolidated stock in the City of New York, provided that the total amount of stock issued for such purposes shall not exceed $250,000.

BRIDGE ELEVATOR IMPRACTICABLE.

Engineer Martin's Report on the Ahearn Proposition.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—In response to a resolution of Senator Ahearn regarding the placing of an elevator at South Street in New York City for the use of bridge passengers, the trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge submit a letter from Chief Engineer Martin of the bridge, in which he says:

"If the resolution contemplates the providing of a station and elevator for the use of passengers on the bridge railway, it is entirely impracticable, for the reason that it is not possible to stop trains at any point on the bridge between the terminals, on account of the steep grades and the close headway on which the trains are run.

"If for the use of pedestrians, it would be impracticable to put an elevator so that the passengers could reach the promenade direct from South Street, because the opening which would have to be made in the promenade would so far reduce the capacity of the latter that in case of heavy travel this narrowing of the promenade would cause large crowds to accumulate at that point."

THE DOLLAR GAS QUESTION.

A Hearing Ordered on the Bill of Senator Cantor.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The question of dollar gas for New York City has been so far taken out from any jurisdiction of the Committee on Trusts that a hearing on the subject has been ordered in advance of the meeting of the Lexow committee. The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Cantor and in the Assembly by Mr. Laimbeer will be publicly discussed next Thursday before the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations. The bill is the first introduced in the Senate, and provides for dollar gas and for supervision of its manufacture and distribution by a municipal commission.

Mr. Brown of Otsego County is Chairman of the Senate committee. The agreement for an early hearing was reached after a conference between Mr. Cantor and Mr. Brown. Some reluctance was shown by Republican leaders to assenting to this early hearing. They were not ready to open up the subject. They asked for delay in giving the notice. Senator Cantor insisted, but he is not sure that the special committee which is expected to take charge of anti-corporation legislation has conceded its right to include the gas bill.

"I do not know how far any legislation may be carried in advance of the committee's report," said Mr. Cantor, "but as the hearing has been ordered, we will go as far as we can."

Assemblyman Forrester to-day at the meeting of the Committee on Gas, Electricity, and Water, submitted a substitute bill for his measure fixing the price of gas at various amounts for different class cities in the State. The substitute is made to apply only to Brooklyn, and makes the price of gas there 90 cents per thousand feet.

TO REGULATE COAL SALES.

A Bill to Prevent Selling Short-Weight Loads.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Assemblyman Austin to-day introduced a message affecting purchases of coal. It provides that in all cities of the first class any person or corporation selling or delivering less than 2,000 pounds avoirdupois for a ton of coal, shall be liable to a penalty of $50, thirty pounds being allowed for variation of scales. Mayors of cities are authorized to designate stationary or movable scales on which all coal purchased may be weighed. These shall be inspected once a month, and a fee of 15 cents per ton may be charged by the owners for weighing. The owners shall be required to furnish bonds, and the refusal of the seller of coal to permit it to be weighed at scales so designated, shall render him liable to a penalty of $50.

A WESTCHESTER MEASURE.

The Jury Commissioner Bill to be Reported Favorably.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee gave a hearing to-uay on Mr. Emmett's bill providing for the appointment of the Commissioner of Jurors of Westchester County by the County Judge, and legislating out of office the incumbent, John Sells of Yonkers.

As the law is at present, the Commissioner of Jurors is appointed by the County Judge, the County Treasurer, the County Sheriff, and the District Attorney, acting together. The bill not only seeks to place the power of appointment in the hands of one county official, but provides for the removal of the present Commissioner. County Judge Smith Dent would be the official to make the appointment.

Those arguing against the bill before the committee were Assemblyman Husted, Congressman Ward, District Attorney Andrews of Westchester County, Sheriff Johnson, and Chairman of the County Committee Moreland. Those in favor of the measure were Senator Byrnes, Assemblyman Smith, and Jacob Halstead. After a protracted executive session, the committee decided to report favorably on this and the following bills:

Mr. Hill, (with a slight amendment in title)—Providing that the Commissioner of Jurors shall not deposit in the jury box for service for the ensuing year, the ballots containing the names of those who have served the preceding year, and

Mr. Lewis—Ratifying the sale of all real estate belonging to infant owners, made by special guardians, under orders of the Supreme, County, or late Chancery Courts prior to Jan. 1, 1872.

WORK ON THE CAPITOL.

Contractors Ordered to Proceed with More Rapidity.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The Capitol Commission met this afternoon and considered the proposed Capitol appropriation for this year. At the last meeting of the commission, a sub-committee was appointed to report on the amount of money required to finish the work to be done by day labor. This committee reported that $800,000 would be necessary, and the commission, in its report to be submitted to the Legislature on Friday, will recommend that this amount be appropriated. The present appropriation is sufficient to keep the men at work until Feb. 5 only, and unless an appropriation is made available before that date the men must be laid off at the end of the first week in February. Three hundred will be affected.

Contractor P. J. Carlin was notified to expedite his work, as too much delay was being made, and unless he finished his work more rapidly the commission would put on sufficient men to complete it in proper time.

No action was taken in the matter of filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Foreman Harry W. Stevenson of Syracuse, and the place will not be filled until an appropriation is made. The salary is $3,000.

The Lexow Committee.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Speaker O'Grady tomorrow will appoint the four Assemblymen who are to represent the lower house of the Legislature and the joint committee which is to investigate trusts under the Lexow resolution. The committee probably will hold a session in New York City on Saturday and perfect its plan of work.

Legislative Notes.

—The Assembly Ways and Means Committee will report favorably the annual Appropriation bill.

—Senator Brush, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Health, has arranged a hearing before the committee for next Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the various measures which have been introduced to provide for the manufacture of pure beer.

—The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly will report favorably Mr. Austin's bill continuing free instruction in natural history and geography in certain institutions in New York City and Brooklyn and vicinity, and appropriating $18,000, and on Mr. Nixon's bill reappropriating $4,774.50 for the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Home.

—The Senate Committee on Codes will report favorably Senator Martin's "Anti-Knock-Out Drops" bill. The bill was amended by increasing the term of imprisonment from five to ten years, and providing that the bill should not apply to persons carrying opiates obtained with a prescription of a physician.

If Your Business is Languishing Try Telephone Service.

THERE ARE

17,000 Telephone Stations in New York City.

The Subscribers' List, published quarterly, contains the names of all these and of nearly as many more in Brooklyn, Long Island, New Jersey and Westchester towns.

No business is complete in its machinery to-day without telephone service.

Telephone Service brings new customers and retains old ones.

Telephone Services aids you in competition, saves time and increases profits.

Minimum Rate, Direct Line, $90 A Year
600 Local Messages :: :: :: ::
Party Line $15 a year less.

New York Telephone Co. 18 Cortlandt St. 115 West 38th St.

LABOR STRIKES DECREASING.

Nearly Forty Per Cent. Less Last Year than in 1895.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration will tomorrow submit its annual report for 1896 to the Legislature. In its report the board says:

"During the year ending Oct. 1, 1896, there was a noticeable decrease in the number of strikes and lockouts in this State, the number reported being nearly 40 per cent. less than in 1895, and far below the average number in previous years. This was mainly due to the continuance of the business depression and consequent increase in the percentage of unemployed, but it was also to some extent attributable to conservative action on the part of workingmen who have learned from experience that the strike is a weapon to be used only as a last resort.

"The board exercised its offices during the year in eighteen strikes. Several of these difficulties were settled through the mediation of the board, and others were investigated after all efforts to adjust the differences had failed.

"In 1896 there were 246 strikes and lockouts, and in 1895, 417."

THE MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Officers of the State Board for 1897—Work of the Board.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The following have been re-elected as officers of the State Board of Medical Examiners for 1897: President—William C. Wey, M. D., of Elmira; Secretary—M. J. Lewi, M. D., of New York City; Question Committee—George Ryerson Fowler, M. D., of Brooklyn and M. J. Lewi, M. D., of New York. Since the existence of the present law and its active enforcement, extending over a period of five years, 2,832 doctors of medicine have applied for admission to practice in this State. Under the old law all these would have been admitted unquestioned. The State Boards of Medical Examiners rejected 937 of those who applied, or 29 per cent.

The State Medical Society to-day nominated the following for appointment to the three vacancies existing on the State Board of Medical Examiners: Dr. William M. Potter, Buffalo; Dr. M. J. Lewi, New York; Dr. William S. Ely, Rochester; Dr. A. Walter Suiter, Herkimer; Dr. Daniel Lewis, New York, and Dr. Ernst Stoddard, Rochester.

PAYN'S CHANCES IMPROVING.

Senatorial Opposition to Confirmation Is Disappearing.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Obstacles in the way of the confirmation of the nomination of Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance with as little discussion as possible are being removed as fast as the strong arms of the Governor and the machine leaders can do it. Senators who two days ago were counted as sure opponents of the Governor's friend from Chatham have yielded to the pressure. Senator Ford of New York now is counted among those "who will vote for Payn although they believe his appointment will be bad for the party."

Four or five Senators who will support Payn have engagements out of town until next week, among them Senators Malby, Brackett, and Nussbaum. The appointment is not expected until they are here.

Earthquake Shock in Maine.

MACHIAS, Me., Jan. 27.—An earthquake shock was felt here yesterday about 11:30 o'clock. There was a heavy rumbling sound that lasted half a minute. Stoves and windows were shaken, and people indoors were startled by the shock. It was also felt in adjoining towns. The direction was from the south toward the north.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

TRADE MARK

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

have been made here in choice carpet remnants, rugs, and furniture.

Solid Oak Chamber Suit, 6 pieces—$22.75.

You are invited to look—"A looker is the material from which a purchaser is made."—One glance at this bargain will convince you of its exceptional value.

Our "Long Credit" is the short cut to comfort.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

PRISONS OF THE STATE

Second Annual Report of the Commission Submitted to the Legislature.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS LESS.

Recommendations for Supplying Work for the Prisoners, Who Are Forbidden to Compete with Outside Labor.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The State Prison Commission to-day submitted its second annual report to the Legislature. Under the head of "Recommendations," the report says:

"It is recommended that in connection with the productive industries required for public institutions, the convicts be classified and graded, and in the upper grades compulsory education, physical training and trades classes be instituted. Many criminals are such by reason of disease, and by physical treatment they can be benefited. The average age in the prisons is under thirty years, and three-fifths, at least, of convicts are there for the first time, and that proportion is susceptible of reform under proper industrial training, discipline, and encouragement.

"It is recommended that the jurisdiction of the Board of Commissioners of paroled prisoners be extended to include all prisoners of the first grade, (first offenders and 'accidental' criminals,) who shall have served a term of not less than six months. And the Judges are recommended to act upon the provision of law permitting indeterminate sentences. If a convict can be sent out on parole and finally discharged at the end of one or two years, with a fair education and a good trade, and equipped for a good, industrious life, the State gains more than by maintaining him for years in a treadmill life of "piece work," and then turning him out completely disqualified for earning a living.

"It is recommended that Section 67 of Title 2, Chapter 3, Part 4 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 382, Laws of 1889, and Chapter 208, Laws of 1894, be amended by striking out the word 'uncultivated,' so as to give the Warden of Clinton Prison control of all State land within ten miles of said prison, and enable him to employ convicts on improved land now occupied by squatters."

The amending of Chapter 931, Laws of 1896, is recommended so as to exempt goods furnished to the State and State institutions, or to the political divisions of the State and their institutions, from the law requiring convict-made goods to be branded, marked, or labeled.

County Prisoners.

Calling attention to the law of 1895 amending Section 93 of Chapter 686 of the Laws of 1892, known as the "county law," so as to give boards of Supervisors power to employ short-term convicts in building and repairing county penal institutions, and building and repairing highways, and preparing material for highways, the commission recommends that under this law each county shall care for and use its own convicts, rather than to have them boarded in penitentiaries at large expense and losing their labor. With reference to this matter the commission says:

"The penitentiaries will not contract to care for prisoners of other counties for less terms than sixty days. One result is that Magistrates will often sentence convicts for sixty days or more for trivial offenses, when a few days would be adequate. Thus the counties are made large expense for care during the longer terms and for fees of officers in delivering convicts. The prisoners would not be thrown into the society of a large number of criminals, many of whom are old offenders and vicious, and teach criminal ways to their younger associates. The agitation for better roads and improvements on public works opens a large field for the labor of these convicts in every county. Orange, Niagara, Saratoga, Steuben, St. Lawrence, and other counties have proceeded under this law with good results, and other counties are moving in the same line."

Working for the State.

Discussing the operation of laws passed in 1895, as recommended by the commission in accordance with the Constitution, providing that the convicts should be employed in productive industries for the State and political divisions and public institutions, and prohibiting the contracting out of labor in the general market or selling the product of labor in the general market, the commission says:

"All public institutions were required to report annually Oct. 1 the supplies of different kinds required for the ensuing year. It was found that a large amount of supplies is annually required, among which are furniture for public offices and buildings, clothing of all kinds for men, women, and children; also bedding, hollow ware, tin, and galvanized iron ware, tools for public works and municipal corporations, and an immense amount of canned goods and vegetables. New buildings are being erected and furnished every year. A large number of convicts are at all times employed in various capacities in the work of the penal institutions, so that in the State prisons only about 1,700 remained to be employed in productive industries. The work of furnishing supplies will keep them busy as is now conceded by all the prison officials, and the State will get the full value of their labor and the profit on it.

"Near Dannemora, the State has several hundred acres of land, where potatoes, corn, (for canning,) beans, onions, &c., can be raised.

The Old Contract System.

"Under the contract system shirts were being made for 30 cents a dozen, ulsters at 40 cents each, umbrellas at 4 cents, brooms 16 cents a dozen, iron bolts at 30 cents a thousand, shoes at 6 or 7 cents a pair, men's trousers at 75 cents a dozen, women's dresses and wrappers at 50 cents a dozen, and so on through the list. No wonder 'sweat shops' were started to compete, and some industries were driven out, and the State, which furnished the buildings and often the machinery and made repairs, gained nothing. The convicts were hired out on the 'piece-work' plan, each being employed on some one part only, and not learning to make any complete article. A large number of convicts became insane every year.

"The manufacturing on State account was no better. Large sums were expended for machinery and plants which, after counting interest and repairs returned little or no income, as the expense of 'sales agents' was large, often 40 per cent. of the avails, and a large amount of goods was annually accumulating as unsalable.

"The item of over $800,000, called 'industrial assets,' consisting of machinery, poor debts, and unsalable goods, would be found on scrutiny to be worth no more than one-seventh of that sum. The money put back into the Treasury was left as prison capital fund or to the credit of the depositing prison, and was soon drawn out again and not available for other or general purposes.

"The provisions of law for classification and grading of convicts and their education in letters or useful trades and their reformation and parole and final discharge as better qualified for citizenship had become a dead letter, for contractors must have the best men.

The New Labor Law.

"The prison officials are the executive officers to carry the new labor law into effect. The commission suggests that the responsibility for the successful employment of the convicts will depend, on the one side, on the good faith and earnestness of the prison officials in promptly manufacturing the designated supplies, and, on the other hand, on the cheerful co-operation on the part of the public institutions in furnishing their requisitions.

"The prison population Oct. 1, 1896, was as follows: Auburn, 1,089; Clinton, 886; Sing Sing, 1,220; total, 3,195, a large decrease from a year ago, owing perhaps to shorter terms of sentence and the influence of the reformatory.

"The penitentiary population has also decreased, and will do so still more, since no more United States prisoners can go to them."

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION,

(INCORPORATED.)

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, - - - - - President.

305, 307, 309 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Covering Year Ending December 31, 1896.

INCREASES.

In Cash Income	$283,195.41
In Invested Assets	273,059.28
In Net Surplus	447,420.64
In New Business Received	15,142,102.00
In Business in Force	16,366,690.00
In Number of Policies in Force	12,571
New Business Received	$84,167,997.00
New Business Written	73,026,330.00
Total Business in Force	325,026,061.00

DECREASES.

In Expenses of Management	$162,341.13
In Total Disbursements	268,691.52
In Liabilities	349,642.36
Death Claims Paid since Organization	$28,825,665.66
Death Claims Paid in 1896	3,967,083.94

Or over **$13,000** for each working day in the year.

A TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF **118,449** INTERESTED.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT FREDERICK A. BURNHAM,

JANUARY 27th, 1897.

(EXTRACTS.)

CONCERNING THE IMPORTANT QUESTION OF ECONOMY.

I was not and never shall be willing, for the mere empty plaudits which may follow the show of saving a few dollars in outgo that may well cost thousands in the impairment of efficiency, to permit the progress of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association to be interrupted, its hold upon the foremost place among life insurance organizations to be weakened, its power for good to be rendered doubtful. In 1895 it had expended but **$5.84 per each $1,000 at risk, where our rivals and competitors had expended $13.33,** so that it was not as if our foremost position had been purchased at an extravagant outlay and with wasteful expense. On the contrary, in economy of management, in the effectiveness of the dollar of expense, as in other regards, we led, and presented **the standard of comparison for combining minimum of expense with maximum of accomplishment.** Under these conditions it was not an easy task to essay the reduction of expenses without impairing efficiency of work. Under these circumstances, that would have been a noteworthy success which should have enabled us to present to you to-day the record of increase in business done, increase in business in force, increase in premium income, increase in assets and surplus which we do present, with stationary expenses. With such a showing we should have redeemed our pledges and bettered the record of a year ago, as good as that was. I am proud to be able to present you more than this. **The Association has in the last year done the largest business of any year in its history. It has cared for a business in force millions of dollars larger than it ever cared for before; it has collected an income the largest by hundreds of thousands of dollars that it ever collected—and it has reduced its expenses from the gross amount in 1895, by over one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars, or to $5.04 per $1,000 at risk.**

EXPENSE IN COMPARISON WITH FORMER YEARS.

I have referred elsewhere to the pledge given one year ago of special economy in the management of the Association's affairs—the pledge of "Good work at honest cost; true economy and not its shadow." I present its redemption in the record of the **expenses reduced by one hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and forty-one and thirteen one-hundredths ($162,341.13) dollars, notwithstanding** there has been carried on our books an average of nearly **$20,000,000 more of business; notwithstanding** we have had to collect and handle nearly **$300,000 more of income; notwithstanding** we have been compelled to pay for over **$15,000,000 more of new business.** I present it in a reduction of the expense rate per each $1,000 of insurance from $5.84 to $5.04.

THE MUTUAL RESERVE AND ITS FIELD WORKER

therefore come to the public equipped with a plan strongly founded in the actual experience of the business; **a plan, the fruitage of years of study and practical operations; a plan that appeals to the people because it brings them what they need at a price that they can pay, buttressed by security that eliminates possible failure as a factor to be accounted with. It does not enter the field to compete, but to lead. It does not plead for business; it presents its claims therefor. It has not striven to be of the best, but to be the best.** It is the man who is ignorant of the broad foundation on which it is built, of the care with which its rates have been prepared, its plans formulated, its every feature guarded, who will question this assertion.

BUSINESS RECEIVED AND WRITTEN.

The business received by the Association in 1896 reached the high-water mark in the matter of number of applications and amount represented. In 1895 the number of applications was 24,046; in 1896, 32,614, or considerably in excess of 100 for each business day of the year. The amount represented in 1895 was $89,025,895, and in 1896 $84,167,997, being a gain of $15,142,102, and being in excess, by several millions, of the amount received in any previous year of the Association's existence. As indicating that the record has not been made up by recklessness in the matter of character and quality, I call your attention to the fact that, while on the 31st day of December, 1895, we showed $9,287,105 of business as rejected, postponed, and still under investigation, we show to-day $11,141,667, or nearly fourteen per cent. of the total business submitted. This leaves the total business actually written in 1896 at 30,936 policies, amounting to $73,026,330, as against 23,526 policies, amounting to $59,738,790, in 1895. **Not one dollar of the business included herein was either written or examined after the 31st day of December, 1896.**

BUSINESS IN FORCE.

The result of the year's operations is that we show policies in force to the number of 118,449, with insurance outstanding to the amount of $325,026,061, an increase in number of policies of 12,571, and of $16,366,690 in insurance outstanding. It may not be out of place to call your attention to a few facts, showing the length of time which it required the four companies which still show a larger business outstanding than does the Mutual Reserve to attain the figures as regards business in force now shown by this Association two months prior to the completion of its sixteenth business year.

The largest of these companies commenced business on February 1, 1843, and on January 1, 1883, at the end of a period of almost exactly forty years, showed business in force to the amount of $329,554,174. The second wrote its first policy April 12, 1845, and on January 1, 1888, only nine years ago, showed $358,935,536, a point which it had taken forty-three years to attain. The third company in point of age began business November 25, 1858, and on the first day of January, 1894, just three years ago, after having been in business thirty-five years, showed $325,152,947 at risk. The fourth and last company, which has been a marvel in its growth, commenced business on July 28, 1859, and eleven years ago, on the first day of January, 1886, at the end of twenty-seven years of energetic management reported a business of $357,338,246.

DEATH CLAIMS.

During the year just closed there has been paid to the widows, orphans, and other beneficiaries of deceased members, the amount of **$3,967,083.94,** which swells the total amount of benefits so paid during the less than sixteen years of business of the Mutual Reserve to **$28,825,665.66.** The rule as to payment of death claims announced in my last annual address, viz.:—that death claims are now paid within thirty days of approval, has been rigidly adhered to during the past year, and I am pleased to say that, as I then anticipated, this change has met with the hearty approval of our membership.

THERE WAS A DAY OF SMALL BEGINNINGS,

when the business of the Association was recorded in items of thousands and tens of thousands. That gave way to the use of hundreds of thousands and occasionally a million. To-day we speak of hundreds of millions as glibly as we then spoke of tens of thousands, and to-day the Association discharges its enormous trusts with the same certainty as it did the smaller trusts of a decade ago. The Association has covered a broader field; its representatives have crossed the seas; the benefits it has brought to sorrowing homes have swelled from the thousands of the early years until the grand total of nearly $29,000,000 of death claims paid has been reached. None the less then as now, now as then, its mission is the same, and that mission is to lead—to lead in honest prosecution of the work it has to do, to lead in its power to reach the masses; to lead in its ability to fulfill its obligations. It can be satisfied with nothing short of the best. **As President, I am your servant to hold it at the forefront—the strongest, the truest, the best exponent of protective life insurance that the world knows or can know.** It must be, as it is, represented by the truest and best agency force; its official staff must be one in purpose and tireless in work; **its membership must be loyal with the loyalty born of thorough confidence.** It is at the head of such an institution that any man may be proud to serve—it is in confidence that 1896 has done much in carrying us towards this goal of a worthy ambition, it is in confidence that 1897 will do still more in the same direction, that I submit to you this record of my first complete year of administration of the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Balance net Cash or Invested Assets, December 31, 1895		$3,967,316.25
INCOME DURING 1896.		
Received from members	$5,577,084.05	
Received from Interest and other sources	281,392.92	
Total Income		5,858,476.97
Total Resources		$9,825,793.22
DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1896.		
Death Losses paid	$3,967,083.94	
Cash Dividends paid to Policy-Holders	21,850.59	
Advance payments returned	390.93	
All other disbursements, including Commissions, Salaries, Expenses in adjusting death losses, Advertising, Printing, Rents, Traveling and Office Expenses	1,596,092.23	
Total Disbursements		5,585,417.69
Balance net Cash or Invested Assets, December 31, 1896		$4,240,375.53
GROSS ASSETS.		
Loans on Mortgages, First Liens on Real Estate	$1,933,100.00	
Real Estate, English Consols, French Rentes, Municipal and Government Bonds	827,221.05	
Cash Deposits in Banks on Reserve or Emergency Fund Account	800,906.91	
Other Cash Deposits in Banks	223,777.61	
All other Assets, accrued Interest, uncollected Premiums, etc	$2,193,715.77	
Special Reserve, voluntarily made to offset any possible depreciation	210,235.24	
	1,974,480.53	
Total Assets, Special Reserve deducted		$5,759,486.10
LIABILITIES.		
Outstanding Bond Obligations and unused Advance Deposits	$415,702.16	
Losses in process of adjustment and not due	927,326.48	
All other contingent Liabilities, Including Face of Policy where death loss has been merely reported (not required by law to be included in liabilities)	386,527.50	
Total Liabilities		1,729,556.14
Net Surplus over all Liabilities, Dec. 31, 1896		$4,029,929.96
Net Surplus over all Liabilities, Dec. 31, 1895, as per official statement		3,582,509.32
Increase in Net Surplus during 1896		$447,420.64
BUSINESS RECEIVED DURING 1896.		
32,614 Applications submitted, amounting to	$84,167,997.00	
Rejected, postponed and under investigation	11,141,667.00	
30,936 Policies written in 1896, amounting to		73,026,330.00
118,449 Policies in force, Dec. 31, 1896, amounting to	$325,026,061.00	
105,878 Policies in force, Dec. 31, 1895, amounting to	308,659,371.00	
12,571 Policies increase for 1896, amounting to		16,366,690.00

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

SANTA FE'S DEAL WITH THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

The New York Committee of the Latter Road Will Meet To-day to Ratify the Agreement.

The New York committee of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will meet to-day at the offices of the State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, to ratify an arrangement acquiesced in by the Directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company last week. By it the Santa Fé would acquire $16,000,000 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Western Division of the Atlantic and Pacific. For these bonds would be given $8,400,000 of Santa Fé 4 per cents., and $9,200,000 Santa Fé preferred stock.

Of the deal and the position of the acquiring road one officer of the Santa Fé authorized this statement yesterday:

"The terms arrived at for the purchase by the Atchison of the Atlantic and Pacific Western Division first mortgage bonds are the result of negotiations which have been pending ever since the various receiverships were established.

"The insolvency of the Atlantic and Pacific occurred when the Atchison and St. Louis & San Francisco were no longer able to make the advances required for payment of fixed charges. Up to December, 1893, Atlantic and Pacific had earned something toward interest charges, but its fixed charges were heavy and a contribution under the guarantees was always necessary. This has led many of the Atchison bondholders to regard Atlantic and Pacific as a burden. During the receivership, however, its traffic and earnings have been well maintained, and all income has been devoted to clearing up unadjusted matters and to putting the property into better physical condition; the result being that the last year has shown a handsome net profit.

"The interest charges to be assumed by the Atchison will amount to about $425,000 per year. This is the total upon all the new bonds to be issued on account of the purchase, including the reorganization and foreclosure expenses assumed, the receivers' obligations to be paid, and allowing $1,000,000 for permanent improvements to the property.

"The Atlantic and Pacific bondholders will receive securities which at present values approximate 48 per cent. on the guaranteed 4 per cent. bonds and 53 per cent. on the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, collateral thereto, which the Atchison acquires. The Atlantic and Pacific retain the Central Division, which the pending deal does not affect."

A SAN DIEGO PROJECT.

Proposed to Connect It with Salt Lake by Railroad.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 27.—A deal was closed in this city yesterday which, though surrounded with the greatest secrecy, has become known sufficiently to reveal that it is of the greatest importance to San Diego, foreshadowing the construction of a railroad from Salt Lake, presumably by the Vanderbilt interests, to afford an outlet for the Union Pacific. As several steamship men are connected with the deal, the belief is expressed that trans-Pacific steamship connection is contemplated by the railroad promoters; but this is nothing more than supposition.

The men who planned the deal are C. A. Griscom, Jr., of New York, who is prominently connected with a transatlantic steamship line. He arrived here about ten days ago, and was met by Edward S. Rambo of San Francisco. Mr. Griscom declined to register, and withheld his real name from the hotel people. The large number of telegrams sent and received first attracted notice to him. He possessed a frank over both wires, and was evidently on important business. Some days ago he was joined by three other men, who registered under fictitious names. They consulted Mr. Griscom and Mr. Rambo, and did not leave the hotel until they left for good, disappearing as mysteriously as they came.

Mr. Griscom himself left Sunday, going to San Francisco, where he caught the steamship Australia for Honolulu. He will visit Yokohama before returning. It is this trip that gives rise to the rumor of a steamship line.

Mr. Rambo, while here, dropped a hint that a railroad deal was in progress to connect Salt Lake and San Diego, and giving the Union Pacific an outlet to the Pacific coast independent of the Central Pacific.

Mr. Griscom is said to be acting as agent for a New York syndicate in the matter. He telegraphed to New York immediately after the deal was closed, and then arranged with the hotel proprietor for the entertainment of fifteen of his associates who, he said, would arrive in the city between Feb. 11 and 15. He volunteered no further information.

FOR FORGING RAILROAD TICKETS.

Thirteen Men Who Swindled the Baltimore and Ohio Indicted.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted William A. Burns and twelve others on a charge of victimizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad out of thousands of dollars' worth of transportation. Burns was the ringleader of the plot.

The men are alleged to have forged tickets on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The officials of the road who appeared before the Grand Jury had $4,000 worth of the forged tickets with them, and the plates from which they were printed. These tickets were sold to scalpers, it is said, and hundreds of them were used before the counterfeit was discovered. The men engaged in the wholesale forgery are said to have each been employed around railroad offices, and all are familiar with railroad business.

It is believed that the operations of the men were not confined to forging tickets on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system, but that the forgeries extended to other railroads.

To Prevent a Receivership.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27.—A suit to enjoin the alleged conspirators against again throwing the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railway into the hands of a receiver was filed here this afternoon by the officers of the company. They ask that the defendants be restrained from applying for a receiver without first notifying the company of the intention to do so. The petition is directed against D. L. Sleeper, M. R. Donohue, H. R. Butler, George W. Saul, E. M. Poston, S. J. Slickinger, and Annie M. Bonebrake. A temporary restraining order was issued.

Ohio Valley to Be Sold June 1.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—The Ohio Valley Railroad, 130 miles long, running from Evansville to Hopkinsville, Ky., will be sold at Henderson, Ky., June 1. The upset price will be $1,050,000, and a cash deposit of $100,000 will be required of bidders. John Roberts and James Quarles have been appointed the committee to make the sale.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Ohio Valley Railway from Evansville, Ind., to Hopkinsville, Ky., 118 miles, is to be sold by the committee, John Roberts and James Quarles, June 1, at an upset price of $1,050,000.

—A project to connect the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad with the Houston, East and West Texas Railway, to form a through line from St. Louis to Texas, is receiving attention from officers of both companies.

—Perry Griffin has been appointed Joint Agent at Chicago for the new Chicago-Washington Line, formed by a combination of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Companies.

—Special Master A. S. Dunham has filed in the Maryland United States Court his report on those of Receivers Murray and Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad of the disbursements of $5,600,000 from their certificates authorized last May. The reports were found correct.

—Albert G. Blair, George E. Pomeroy, and J. H. Dowland have been elected Directors, Class of 1900, of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company. The Directors elected Washington E. Conner Chairman of the board, A. S. Blair, President, and D. D. Parmly, Vice President.

—In the case of the Union Pacific Railway Company versus Jacob H. Schiff and others, a suit in which the plaintiffs claim $123,000 in securities saved when Field, Lindley, Welchers & Co. failed six years ago, Judge Coxe of the United States Circuit Court has decided in favor of the railway company or its receivers. The securities were deposited, pendente lite, with the Lawyers' Surety Company.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Coldest Day in Two Years, Yet 1,500 Persons Were at the Track.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—In spite of the fact that to-day was the coldest in two years, the thermometer registering only 22° above zero, 1,500 persons were at the races. Only one favorite won.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Loudon, 107 pounds, (Dorsey,) even, won by three lengths; Hano Belle, 102, (Taylor,) 7 to 1, second, by four lengths; Mrs. Bradshaw, 105, (C. Reiff,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:34. Halloween and Prig also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Stanza, 104 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 3 to 1, won by a head; Winslow, 104, (Garner,) 7 to 5, second, by two lengths; Dr. France, 105, (Hough,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:34¾. Pearson, Proverb, Rover, Bombard, Layon, and Carver also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, six furlongs. Lonely, 97 pounds, (Clay,) 4 to 1, won by a head; Sharon, 92, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5, second, by four lengths; Pete Kitchen, 87, (Songer,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. Robert Latta, Provident, Aureola, and You or Me also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, one mile. Baal Gad, 97 pounds, (Dorsey,) 11 to 5, won by two lengths; Harmony, 103, (Stode,) 5 to 1, second, by two lengths; C. C. Rumrill, 98, (A. Barrett,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Laura Cotta, Plutus, Hippogriff, and Text also ran. Text left at the post.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Henrica, 96 pounds, (Rebo,) to 1, won by two lengths; Selbach, 97, (Clay,) 5 to 1, second, by two lengths; John Conroy, 104, (Beauchamp,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:19½. Prince of India, Vencedor, Double Dummy, Kenston, and Harry S. also ran.

Results at Ingleside.

INGLESIDE, Cal., Jan. 27.—The racing today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Last Chance, 102 pounds, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, won by a length; Japonica, 110, (W. Martin,) 30 to 1, second, by a nose; Examiner, 102, (H. Brown,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:48¾. Manchester, Carrie U., Joe K., Jack Richelieu, Marcel, Popinjay, imp. Sain, and Draught also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Benamela, 109 pounds, (W. Martin,) 9 to 10, won by a length; Semper Lex, 107, (H. Martin,) 5 to 1, second, by a neck; Flashlight, 102, (Slaughter,) 14 to 5, third. Time—1:50¼. Mahogany and William Pinkerton also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; handicap. Caspar, 99 pounds, (Jones,) 7 to 2, won by one and a half lengths; David, 104, (T. McHugh,) 3 to 2, second, by three lengths; Schiller, 104, (Slaughter,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:42. Addie Buchanan, Lincoln II., and Nebuchadnezzar also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth, over four hurdles; selling. —r, Reel, 128 pounds, (Calvin,) even, won by a nose; Tuxedo, 143, (Kinney,) 3 to 1, second, by twelve lengths; Gov. Budd, 141, (Summerfield,) 7 to 1, third. Time—2:06½. America, Herman, and Cymoor also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a half; selling. Morte Fonso, 106 pounds, (Thorpe,) 11 to 5, won by two lengths; Foremost, 87, (Thompson,) 25 to 1, second, by four lengths; Doyle, 90, (Slaughter,) 11 to 5, third. Time—2:38½. Fly Fel, Judge Denny, Three Forks, and Little Bob also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Greyhurst, 113 pounds, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5, won by three lengths; Lou R., 93, (Thompson,) 18 to 5, second, by ten lengths; Stentor, 107, (W. Martin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Lupula, Tulare, Personne, and Lady Hurst also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile. Salvation, 115 pounds, (H. Brown,) 11 to 5, won by a neck; Unity, 105, (T. McHugh,) 15 to 1, second, by two and a half lengths; Scimitar, 105, (Thorpe,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Flush Ban, Redskin, Favory, and Don Clarencio also ran.

THE KENTUCKY DERBY.

A Winter Book on the Event Has Been Already Opened.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—A Winter book on the Kentucky Derby has been opened by the Turf Exchange. Odds are quoted against ninety-five horses eligible to start. Typhoon II., Ornament, and Dr. Catlett are quoted at 6 to 1 each, Ben Brown, Meadowthorpe, Lord Zein, Moncreith, and Cornero at 15 to 1 each. Buckvidere is sold at 20 to 1, Scottish Chieftain and Wabasso at 25. The others range from 30 to 300 to 1. Cavalero is quoted at 100 to 1.

The book is regarded as extremely liberal. This is especially true of Carroll Reid's colt Prosecutor, which is placed at 200 to 1. The liberality of the book is such as to make it certain that there will be material modifications within the next few days. Dr. Catlett is likely to be made a favorite at once, though considerable money is also being placed on Typhoon and Ben Brown.

The eagerness to get money on many of the horses at the present odds is indicative of a greatly increased interest in Kentucky's greatest racing event.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.—John McKergo was elected to-day President of the Montreal Board of Trade.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.—John W. Mackay has sent a check for $1,000 to the Montreal India famine fund.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 27.—The works of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company are closed on account of a strike by the broad-silk weavers.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Mrs. James Merrihew, an aged woman, dropped dead to-night while attending a sociable in the First Dutch Church.

CLARKSON, Neb., Jan. 27.—Last night Frank J. Leaps, cashier of the Clarkson State Bank, committed suicide. No reason for his act can be assigned.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Charles P. Cook of Hudson, Assistant Surgeon General of the State National Guard, has filed his resignation with Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 27.—The Dubme Company, an extensive jewelry concern, has effected a reorganization whereby it obtains an extension of two years' time from its creditors.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 27.—Canada received 25,478 immigrants in 1896, as against 22,551 in 1895. Of these, 8,643 went through to the United States, as against 6,954 the previous year.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 27.—The Bridgeport Hospital will receive $180,000 from the estate of Mrs. James C. Loomis, in whose will the hospital is named as the residuary legatee.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Jan. 27.—The westbound Union Pacific flier ran into two Pullman sleepers of the eastbound flier at Tie Siding, Wyoming, at 1 o'clock this morning. Nobody was hurt.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Gertrude Creiger pleaded guilty to-day to murder in the second degree. She killed a colored man with whom she lived, at Bloomfield, because he was late to breakfast.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 27.—Prof. Arnold Emch of Leavenworth has resigned his post in the draughting department of the Kansas University and accepted an offer of a professorship in the University at Biel, Switzerland.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27.—In the General Assembly to-day the Senate passed in concurrence the resolution for the appointment of a commission to revise the State Constitution. It will consist of fifteen members, and be non-partisan.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Papers on appeal in the case of Martin V. Strait, the Elmira murderer, were served to-day on Warden Stout of Auburn Prison. This acts as a stay of the execution of Strait, which had been fixed for next week.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—At the annual meeting of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company to-day a statement was made showing that the actual cost to the company by the defalcation of ex-Treasurer Miles was $148,452. The claims of the company on parties holding embezzled securities, approximating $60,000, are still unsettled and in dispute.

WANAMAKER'S

BROADWAY; FOURTH AVE; NINTH & TENTH STS.

Things to remember:

TRIMMED MILLINERY in this store has some new features daily.

Trimmed Millinery in this store never grows into old style. Hats and Bonnets that do not sell are removed. Not a trimmed Hat is shown to-day that was here on January 1st.

All styles of Bonnets and Hats are original products, either by our own or the best Paris Milliners.

Every possible price is represented in our stock of Trimmed Millinery. While every piece is exclusive, every price wish is inclusive. Elegant and costly, simple and economical. WE DO NOT SELL TRASH. But we do supply every reasonable want in Trimmed Millinery at every grade of price.

SPRING COSTUMES. They are coming daily. Some very graceful styles in Blue and Black Cheviot, Serges, and Fancy Serges, are just opened. Lady tourists to Florida or South California will find here the Suits that are needed for Winter journeys to Summer lands.

BROADWAY AND TENTH STREET is pre-eminently the shopping centre. Broadway cars on the west, Third and Fourth avenue cars on the east, cross-town cars that transfer to Broadway, all combine to make this store-block accessible to all New York City, Long Island and New Jersey.

JOHN WANAMAKER

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

FIGURE SKATING CONTESTS

GEORGE PHILLIPS LEADS IN THE CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT.

Nine Men Competing at the St. Nicholas Rink—Michalson, a Canadian, Is Second, and Keane of Brooklyn Third.

The contests for the amateur figure skating championship of the National Amateur Skating Association were begun yesterday at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue. There were nine contestants, and they showed how well they could skate in a space roped off in the middle of the ice, leaving room for the regular skaters outside.

The nine contestants were: John Doughty, Paterson, N. J.; Frank P. Good, Ice Palace Skating Club; Herbert D. Biessbarth, Ice Palace Skating Club; T. M. Vinson, Boston; L. A. Servatius, I. Michalson, Montreal Amateur Athletic Association; Lewis Edwards, St. Nicholas Skating Club; George D. Phillips, New York Athletic Club and St. Nicholas Skating Club, and Arthur J. Keane.

Louis Rubenstein, Montreal; James B. Storey, and Thomas H. Williams were the judges, and S. J. Montgomery and Mortimer Bishop the scorers.

Eight figures were skated, and from the first, plain forward and backward skating, George Phillips took the lead. The contest soon narrowed down to Phillips, Keane, and Michalson. In the rolls and figure eight, Michalson did well, and scored the highest points four times in succession. The figures skated were: 1. Plain forward and backward skating in various ways. 2. Outside edge roll forward. 3. Outside edge roll backward. 4. Inside edge roll forward. 5. Inside edge roll backward. 6. Figure eight on one foot forward. 7. Figure eight on one foot backward. 8. Cross roll forward in field and eights, single, and double circle.

The following table shows the points made by each man at each figure:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	T'l.
Michalson	8	4	8	7	9	9	9	9	53
Keane	7	9	7	9	9	7	7	7	52
Phillips	9	8	9	8	9	8	8	9	58
Good	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	34
Servatius	3	7	6	4	1	2	1	5	29
Vinson	2	3	1	3	1	6	5	6	27
Doughty	6	6	3	6	1	3	3	4	32
Blessbarth	1	1	2	2	3	5	6	2	22
Edwards	5	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	17

Among those present were: Beverley Ward, E. P. Livingstone, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., A. Gordon Norrie, Miss Annie T. Morgan, C. Delafield Ellings, Mr. McCook, David Dows, Miss Stagg, Miss Cleveland, Miss Katherine Duer, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Slocum, Miss Slocum, Dr. and Mrs. Barron, Miss Barron, Miss Virginia Fair, Miss N. A. Davis, Miss N. Norrie, Miss De Forest, Miss C. A. Barnes, Miss C. R. Barnes, Miss F. C. Crocker, Miss E. C. Stokes, Miss Addie Fitzgerald, Miss R. K. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gregory, Miss Grace Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Kountz, the Misses Hewitt, E. A. Crowninshield, Otto Sarony, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Fisher Hansen, the Misses King, Miss Margaret Bell, A. Wagstaff, Harry F. Peters, Lewis Edwards, and Dorsey Holt.

AMATEUR SKATING RACES.

Championships Were Won by E. Reynolds and E. A. Thomas.

The amateur skating races for the championships of the United States, under the auspices of the National Amateur Skating Association, were continued yesterday at Silver Lake, S. I. Despite a slight flurry of snow the ice was in good condition, and a big throng of skaters watched the races. The management found it impracticable to construct a straightaway track, and the course on which the first day's races were held was used.

The quarter-mile and five-mile championships were decided. The final heat of the former was won by E. Reynolds of Chicago, who defeated E. A. Thomas of Newburg by two feet after a close race. A. M. Morgan of New York City was third by four yards.

The five-mile race brought out seven starters—E. A. Thomas of Newburg, N. Y.; Thomas Cooney of Cornwall, N. Y.; Charles McClave, S. M. Phillips, and A. Y. Morgan of this city; Robert Warner of Boston, and Stephen O'Brien of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen. The posts were moved out so as to make the track twenty-two laps for the distance. Starter Robinson sent the men off well bunched, with Thomas as pacemaker, and Cooney, Morgan, Phillips, and McClave following in the order named. O'Brien dropped out at three and a quarter miles, and Worth followed suit shortly after. Very little change occurred among the leaders except that Cooney sprinted ahead for a few laps, but Thomas regained the lead. Two laps from the finish Morgan fell when going easily in third place.

Cooney, Thomas, Phillips, and McClave entered on the last lap as named, but Thomas quickly forged to the front in the straight stretch and won, easing up, by two yards from Cooney. A desperate race between Phillips and McClave ended in favor of the latter, who beat Phillips by a couple of inches and finished third, fifteen yards behind Cooney. Morgan and Warner also finished.

To-morrow afternoon the ten-mile championship will be decided. The summary follows:

Quarter-Mile Championship of the United States.—Won by E. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill.; E. A. Thomas, Newburg, N. Y., second; A. Y. Morgan, New York City, third. Time—0:37 2-5.

Five-Mile Championship of the United States.—Won by E. A. Thomas, Newburg, N. Y.; T. Cooney, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., second; C. McClave, New York City, third. Time—13:20 2-5.

One Mile, (Scratch)—Won by E. A. Thomas; John Larch, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., second; Charles McClave, Portchester, N. Y., third. Time—3:06.

Two Miles, (Handicap)—Won by E. A. Thomas, (scratch;) Charles McClave, (80 yards,) second; Elmer Kent, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., (100 yards,) third. Time—6:14.

Conover Defeats Hirsch.

The second trial heats in the 80-yard skating dash were decided at the Ice Palace Skating Rink last evening, between W. A. Conover of Red Bank, N. J., and Julius Hirsch, of the Pastime Athletic Club. Conover clearly outclassed Hirsch and won the three heats with ease. His time for the three heats was 8 2-5 seconds, 7 4-5 seconds, and 8 seconds flat. In the finals, which take place this evening, Conover is looked upon as a sure winner.

Staten Island Team Won.

The Essex Hockey Club team, formerly the Montclair hockey team, and the Staten Island Cricket Club team, played a game last evening at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn. The game lacked snap, and was won by the Staten Island team by a score of 3 to 0.

A BICYCLE ATTACHMENT.

Invented for the Use of Soldiers Who Ride the Wheel.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 27.—J. A. George of Williamstown, Mass, has invented a bicycle support, which promises to increase the usefulness of the wheel for military purposes. The arrangement of the device is extremely simple. A brakelike appliance joined to the handlebar when lightly pressed drops two light steel supports to the ground. Upon these supports the bicycle rests, and the rider, after coming to a standstill, and without dismounting, can use both hands for any purpose. Touching a small spring on the handlebar sends the supports back into place again. The whole affair weighs less than one pound.

For years military men have been looking for a bicycle support that would enable riders to remain "awheel" while loading and firing. The one great obstacle to the use of the bicycle in the army has been its inability to stand alone. The new invention enables the soldier to halt without dismounting, and to execute the most intricate movements which heretofore were impossible.

Gen. Miles and other army bicycle enthusiasts have given much thought to the use of the wheel in actual warfare. Its failure to stand alone has been the chief argument used against it. When a bicycle corps got fairly under way on a good road no difficulty was experienced. A halt, however, meant dismount, and each man was compelled to hold fast to his machine. The new support overcomes this obstacle, and the silent steed is now under greater control than the horse.

Two of the supports have been sent here for inspection.

Won by the Brooklyn Bowlers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The Linden Groves of Brooklyn, said to be the champion ten-pin bowling club of the world, came to Rochester and played six games with a picked team, winning the entire series. The highest total was in the final evening game, when the Bridegrooms mowed 897 pins to Rochester's 867. Totals first game: Brooklyn, 820; Rochester, 719. Second game—Brooklyn, 837; Rochester 805. Third game—Brooklyn, 884; Rochester, 812. Evening games—First—Brooklyn, 847; Rochester, 710. Second game—Brooklyn, 784; Rochester, 687. Third game—Brooklyn, 897; Rochester, 867.

The Linden Groves have received a challenge from the Chicago Bowlers for a series of games, five at New York, five at Buffalo, and five at Chicago, for $10,000 a side. They will decide on the proposition after they reach Buffalo to-day.

Basket Ball at Jockey Club.

A game of basket ball for a silk banner, presented by the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, was played last night at the clubhouse between teams from the Pratt Institute and the Adelphi Academy. The Adelphi team won by a score of 20 to 0. The teams lined up as follows:

Pratt Institute.—Forwards—Bowie and Magdeburg; Centre—Smith; Guards—Sthugue and McLaren.

Adelphi Academy.—Forwards—Langdon and M. W. Forney; Centre—Gilmore; Guards—Rathfold and J. A. Forney.

Before the game a musicale was given by the club, in which a dozen couples participated.

Yonkers Won at Basket Ball.

A spirited game of basket ball was played last night by the Tee-To-Tums against the Yonkers Athletic Club at 346 East Twenty-third Street. The line-up for the Tee-To-Tums was: Smith and Harris, forwards; Newburger, centre; Burns and Hauck, defense. For Yonkers: Madden and H. Cook, forwards; Bussard, centre; Birmingham and Kalkhoff, defense. Yonkers won. Score, 9 to 6. At the same place the Atlas Club defeated the Olivettes in a game of basket ball. Score, 24 to 9.

Draw at Polo Playing.

The teams of the Montclair (N. J.) Athletic Club and the New York Polo Club played a match game of polo at the Ice Palace Skating Rink, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night. Two halves of twenty minutes each were played. In the first half neither side succeeded in scoring. The second half resulted in 1 goal each and the game was a draw. The draw will probably be played off on some date to be announced later.

Russian Sable, Otter, Seal, Mink, Persian Lamb, Etc.,

COATS, CAPES, MUFFS, COLLARETTES, BOAS, SCARFS

Marked Down to the lowest possible prices for reliable goods.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

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MANUFACTURERS,

42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.

Men's Fur Lined Overcoats, Sealskin Caps and Gloves, Coachmen's Outfits, Sleigh Robes, Floor Mats and Rugs. All marked down.

"Swift-Winged Arrows of Light," AT THE GAS EXPOSITION, Madison Square Garden, Now open daily from 2 to 11 P.M.

Gas cooking demonstrations day and night by Mrs. Lemcke, Mrs. Rorer, and Miss Andrews.

Edison's Vitascope, Old Guard Band, A Coal Mine, A Poster Show. THE GREAT TIFFANY GAS TOWER. Admission 25 Cents. Children accompanied by adults free.

MAZAMA: A delicious breakfast Cereal. Fifteen cents' worth, when cooked, provides 23 lbs. of perfect Food. HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5th Ave.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Fashionable Novelties

Corner Chairs—$5.00.

DINNING ESCAPES THE MOB.

Kentucky's Governor Protects a Negro Who Shot a Regulator.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—George Dinning, who killed Joel Conn a few days ago in Simpson County while defending his little home and family of eleven children from a raid of Whitecaps, who had determined to run him out of the State, was brought to Louisville to-day for safe keeping. Dinning had been in jail at Bowling Green for several days, and it was feared that the vigilantes might attempt to revenge themselves by making an attack upon the jail.

The members of the mob last night went to the home of Dinning and burned it to the ground, the family having previously deserted it and gone to the home of Mrs. Dinning's brother in Tennessee for protection.

The case of Dinning is one that attracts sympathy to him from all disinterested sources. A number of farmers of the Price's Mill neighborhood agreed to rid themselves of all the negroes of that locality, and a few nights ago started to carry out their plan.

As the armed mob approached Dinning's house, Dinning, thinking the lives of himself and family at stake, fired upon the mob as it attempted to force an entrance, and Joel Conn was killed.

The members of the mob have since sworn vengeance. They know full well, however, that Dinning acted in self-defense, and that they cannot testify against him without incriminating themselves. Dinning's trial will be held at Franklin, Simpson County, in March, and he will have every protection. There is little doubt of his acquittal, and he will be in no danger of mob violence, as Gov. Bradley has resolved to escort him with a company of militia, or more if needed. He has telegraphed the Sheriffs of the counties interested that the State must not be further disgraced and that Dinning must be protected at all hazards.

Harvard Student Breaks a Record.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—L. C. Rood, the Harvard student who failed to break the amateur dumb-bell lifting record in his public trial in Hemenway Gymnasium a week ago, has finally succeeded in accomplishing the feat. The last attempt was made in private. The record was 201 pounds 5 ounces, and this record Rood broke by 11 ounces. R. A. Pennell of New York, the previous champion, used a swing, while Rood, on the other hand, made a straight lift.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MULLER, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 2nd day of September, 1896. SARAH J. SHRADER, Executrix. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Wall St., New-York City. s3-1aw6mTh

PHILLIPP, FRANCIS J. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS J. A. PHILLIPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the post office of John Fennel, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of August, 1896. WILLIAM PHILLIPP, EDWARD PHILLIPP, Administrators. JOHN FENNEL, Attorney for Administrators, 280 Broadway, New-York City. au6-1aw6mTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of RICHARD S. WHEELER, deceased.

Whereas, All of the next of kin of said deceased have consented that the penalty of the bond to be given and filed by the person applying to be appointed as administrator herein need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate of the said deceased; and

Whereas, An application has been made for the appointment of an administrator upon the said estate under and in pursuance of that part of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which is applicable to the giving of such a bond upon such an application,

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the said statute in such cases made and provided to all persons having claims against the estate of the said RICHARD S. WHEELER, deceased, to present them to the undersigned Surrogate, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of February, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.—Dated December 30th, 1896. JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Surrogate.

HOADLEY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 22 William St., N. Y. City. ja7-2aw4wM&Th.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1897, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 295 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Jefferson Street with the southerly line of Division Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Division Street for a distance of three hundred and sixty-four and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet (364.88 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Rutgers Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Rutgers Street for a distance of one foot (1 foot) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Canal Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Canal Street for a distance of two hundred and fifty-six and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (256.53 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of East Broadway; thence (4) running easterly along said northerly line of East Broadway for a distance of one hundred and thirty-nine and six one-hundredths feet (139.06 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Jefferson Street; thence (5) running northerly along said westerly line of Jefferson Street for a distance of one hundred and sixteen and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (116.92 feet), more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Norfolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (200.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Essex Street; thence (2) running northerly along said easterly line of Essex Street for a distance of three hundred and twenty-nine and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (329.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-four and fifty-four one-hundredths feet (224.54 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Norfolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and eight one-hundredths feet, (227.08 feet), more or less, to the place of beginning.

PARCEL "C."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Suffolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two one-hundredths feet (200.82 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Norfolk Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and two and fifty-five one-hundredths feet (202.55 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and forty-one one-hundredths feet (227.41 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Suffolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Suffolk Street for a distance of ninety-eight and thirty-one one-hundredths feet (98.31 feet), more or less, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 11, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NINETY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THOMAS H. BAUCHLE, plaintiff, against SOLOMON L. KAYE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 28th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Grand Concert—8:15.
CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL—Piano Recital—8:00.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Eigene Blut—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Caste—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Gas Exposition—8:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Adelaide Herrmann—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—The War of Wealth—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—Cymbeline—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1897.

TAMMANY'S "RELENTLESS WARFARE."

At the meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee on Tuesday night it was made plain why the sapient leaders of that organization have concluded to drop the subject of the late differences among Democrats upon National questions. They are not reading people out of the party any more, but are trying to revive the notion that in New York City Tammany is the party. This is why they are eagerly welcoming all Democrats to its ranks with open arms. In the language of the eloquent O'SULLIVAN Tammany is going to wage a "relentless warfare upon the reform cabal," or, in plain terms, it is going to set out to regain control of the Municipal Government. Tammany leaders are not always as foolish as they talk, and they know well enough that their organization has owed its power in times past to recognition as "regular," and to inducing Democrats to accept it as such and to vote for its candidates as Democratic.

These men were for BRYAN last Fall, not because they believed in what he represented, or knew or cared much about it, but because he was "regular," and their only hope in the municipal contest of the present year lay in keeping up their claim to be the regular party organization in this city. If it were simply Tammany "out for the spoils," with the prestige of party regularity gone, it could command no support except what belonged to it, and it owes all its past success to getting the support of Democrats who did not belong to it. Now it boldly claims support as the Democratic organization again and opens its doors to all comers, regardless of past differences, because its managers know full well that its only hope lies in inveigling Democrats back to its standard and planting its standard wherever it may be necessary to attract them. If it stuck to Bryanism it would have no more chance of recovering its power in this city than of dictating the policy of the McKinley Administration at Washington.

Tammany will be all things to all the men it can get to sustain its efforts to regain control of the Municipal Administration, and it will sink all the differences and all the principles that may stand in the way; and then, if it gets control it will use it in the same old fashion. The General Committee indicated the lines on which it proposes to conduct the coming contest. It is going to claim that reform is too costly, and the people can't stand it, and it is going to pretend very hard that the only reason Tammany did not give a better Government than the present is that it didn't have money enough. O'SULLIVAN goes further, and pretends that the old Tammany Government was better than the present, and his description of this administration as "ignorant, incompetent, and dishonest," coming from a Tammany orator, may be called "great," though it is tame beside his "picture" of the administration. That is Titanic—"the skeleton of hypocrisy hand in hand with assumed virtue watching hope dying in the arms of incompetency." Whew!

It is hardly worth while to treat seriously the Tammany charges of extravagance and incompetency against the present administration. The increase of expenses in repairing the consequences of past neglect is not denied, and the practical results speak for themselves. But the contest is not going to be for the continuance of the present administration, but for a new one still more efficient, and probably extending over the Greater New York under a new charter; and it is going to be directed especially against the restoration of the Tammany power under the guise of Democratic control. That kind of Democracy means bad government, and, if successful, it would destroy the hope of a future triumph for the real Democracy of the city and State. True Democrats should, above all other citizens, resist a restoration of the Tammany power in the city, and to that end should refuse to accept its organization as that of the party. The firmest ground for a fight against it this year is one to which citizens of all parties may be brought—that of absolute nonpartisanship in municipal government.

SENATOR PLATT.

For the first time since the opening of the canvass of last year, Mr. PLATT has taken occasion to make a formal statement of his views on National issues. This he did on Tuesday evening, at the curious demonstration in his honor at Albany. As he is about to resume his place in the National Legislature—apparently without his own volition and almost without his consent, as he states the case—the occasion was an appropriate one.

Some of his views are extremely sound and such as a Senator from the State of New York ought to hold and to sustain with his utmost ability and influence. This is particularly true as to his opinions on our foreign policy, which he coupled with a frank and manly tribute to the present Administration. "With the principle of the arbitration treaty" he declared that "all civilized men should be sympathetic," and he added that while "a war with England would be unspeakably wrong and ought to be rendered impossible, there is nothing in our situation to call for a war with anybody." And as to the question of Cuba, on which the Legislature—is it unfair to call it his Legislature?—on the same day passed extreme resolutions, he declared with perfect good sense: "We neither wish to govern Cuba nor to fight Spain, and no act of Government should be performed that leads us in the direction of either of these enterprises." If Mr. PLATT acts in the Senate in the spirit of these utterances—and we do not doubt that he will—the State of New York will on these matters be well represented.

On the subjects of the currency and the tariff—which are in reality of importance greater and more pressing than foreign policy—Mr. PLATT's expressions were discouraging and disquieting. They were quite wide of the facts of recent history, showed a perverted view of the actual situation and indicated a policy full of difficulty and danger. He admitted that the results of the recent election are not "wholly satisfactory," and that "the bewildering programme of legislation proposed by Mr. BRYAN obtained so great a popular support as to forbid the idea that agitation in its favor will be abandoned." Yet, to meet this situation and this recognized peril, Mr. PLATT has nothing to propose but higher tariff rates. He insists baldly that the reduction of tariff rates caused all the trouble to which the country has been subjected, created the distrust as to the currency, produced the "clamor for free silver," checked trade, and paralyzed industry.

It is not easy to see how Mr. PLATT or any acute and honest observer of affairs can believe this wild theory. "The clamor for the free coinage of silver," he says, "became serious only when an ill-considered tariff measure threw the business of the country into confusion and left the Treasury without an income sufficient to meet its inevitable expenditures." The "clamor for free silver" was "serious" enough in 1890 to secure the passage of a free-coinage bill through a Senate in which the Republican Party had a decided majority. Senator JOHN SHERMAN is on record as declaring that the bill would have passed the House also had it not been headed off by the Silver Purchase bill. He also intimated that it was not then certain that President HARRISON would veto a free-coinage bill. Mr. PLATT must have known and can hardly have forgotten these plain facts, which are directly opposed not only to his specific statement, but to his general proposition. The evils which he attributes to the Wilson Tariff bill culminated in 1893, before that bill was passed, and were the direct and inevitable consequence of the operation of the Silver Purchase bill.

That Mr. PLATT should misstate history is not so bad as that he should build a mistaken policy on his own misstatements. It is as certain that a high tariff will not maintain the gold standard and secure the National credit and the safety of business as it is that the Wilson tariff did not cause the panic of 1893. Even a revenue sufficient to meet all expenditures would not give us those needed results, and a higher tariff will not give the required revenue. If all thought of the currency is to be banished until the Republican Party shall have tried the experiment of a tariff that will satisfy the men who are now begging at the doors of the Ways and Means Committee, what will happen? Precisely what Mr. PLATT himself predicts from failure to pass such a tariff: "We shall have the same fight out of which we have just come to make again four years from now, under probably less favorable conditions."

THE ST. LOUIS PLEDGE.

Senator WHITE's derisive view of Mr. WOLCOTT's bimetallic mission is distinctly reassuring. Mr. WHITE is a silver Senator from California. He believes the Republican Party is unfriendly to international bimetallism. In sending an envoy to Europe it is merely trying to make the people believe that it is anxious to carry out the pledge of the St. Louis platform. No conference will be held, no Commissioners appointed. But the Republicans will protest that they did everything in their power to bring the nations to an agreement about silver, and failed because they could not interest Europe in the project.

We hope this is the true explanation. It involves hypocrisy very solemn and more or less transparent on the part of the Republicans, but this is not the first time. The country can stand that far better than it can stand any further meddling with bimetallism.

A reference to the language of the St. Louis platform confirms Mr. WHITE's view:

> "We are opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved."

That is the pledge. It binds the party to promote international bimetallism no less solemnly than it binds it to maintain the gold standard. If it is false to one part of the pledge, what assurance can it give that it will keep the other part, about which there must be no shadow of doubt? Lightly as platform promises weigh upon the consciences of party leaders, we imagine that no sagacious politician would advise the Republican Party that it could safely ignore the St. Louis pledge to promote an agreement among the nations as to silver coinage. It must at least make an effort.

Even the free-coinage men see the futility of Mr. WOLCOTT's errand. He will fail, his party will be discharged of its obligation, and the jack-o'-lantern of bimetallism will be snuffed out. That will be a happy ending of the dangerous business.

THE HALL OF RECORDS BILL.

It is an interesting fact that the bill providing for a Hall of Records in this city, which has been introduced in both houses at Albany, and is supported by a special delegation from an association formed to secure action on the subject—as if it embodied a new revelation—is almost identical with that passed in 1888, except that it substitutes the Board of Estimate for the special commission of that act, and provides a more expeditious method of acquiring the property necessary for a site. The general provisions of the bill are simply copied from an act which took effect nearly nine years ago, and, more or less modified, has been in effect ever since.

It is mere justice to say that in regard to this matter the Legislature has always done and done promptly exactly what it was asked to do by those representing the city and its authorities. The original bill of 1888 was prepared in the city and passed by the Legislature with practically no opposition. When the law was so changed as to allow the proposed building to be placed in the City Hall Park and to be extended in purpose to accommodate other municipal offices than those first provided for, it was at the request of the city authorities. When, after the failure of the new City Hall scheme, the privilege of putting the Municipal Building in the park was withdrawn, that, too, was in response to influences from this city.

The Legislature has shown no reluctance to act on this subject and has done everything asked of it, and it will not require any urging to pass the new bill. All the delay has been due to the inaction of the commission created in 1888 and continuing to this day with full authority. It consists of the Sinking Fund Commissioners and the Register, County Clerk, and Surrogate. It is to be hoped that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will prove more efficient, but it will encounter the same difficulties in obtaining a site.

The pending bill restricts the proposed building to the uses originally contemplated, and, like the first act, excludes it from the City Hall Park. The wisdom of that may be doubted. If the three old buildings which now disfigure the east side of the park were removed, and a properly designed and properly located structure for the three offices having important and voluminous records were to flank the City Hall and Court House, the change would effect a great improvement in the architectural group and in the park spaces as well. It would also obviate any delay in obtaining a site.

ALL FREE AND EQUAL.

Even in the palmiest days of the County Democracy GROTE and COSTIGAN were made to understand that while THOMPSON and SQUIRE and FLYNN and the other elegant men of the organization were willing to meet them on terms of convivial intimacy in "the sty," as the New Amsterdam Club was sometimes called, they must not expect invitations to sit down with those leaders to canvasback and costly vintages at the Hoffman House. THOMPSON was a leader of the German. MAURICE B. FLYNN was in evening dress every night before 7 o'clock, and SQUIRE, by association, became addicted to that most undemocratic practice. GROTE was never more fastidious about his raiment than about his grammar, and COSTIGAN's only care was that his garments should be big enough. The dandies held these Captains of tens and the boys in the trenches to be unmeet companions for their sumptuous banquets.

The sturdy workers of Tammany have always encountered a similar disdain in their associations with affluence. They are often invited to conferences, never to dinners or cotillions. The Croker dinner a year ago was one of the most homogeneous assemblies ever convened about a board. If affluence was bidden, it sent regrets, for none of the well-known leaders of the party outside of Tammany were at the feast. It seems to be a tradition that the "silk stockings" and the "short hairs" should meet for politics only and not for social communion.

How much more democratic is the Republican custom of the present day. The humble sat unabashed in the presence of the high at the dinner given in honor of Mr. PLATT at Albany. The social barriers were down. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF and FRANK S. WITHERBEE are doubtless the two most elegant persons now in politics or official life in this State. Yet they publicly sat at meat with F. S. GIBBS and "LOU" PAYN. The lowly were there from the rural counties, and from New York and Kings there went to that dinner a host of guests who know every step in the management of a difficult primary, but are strangers to the glass of fashion and the mold of form.

It is probably good politics to unite lowliness and opulence by the bond of common conviviality. It cheers the heart of the humble heeler to feel that in the highest social function of civilization he is put on a footing of equality with his chieftains. He will recall the distinguished company, the brilliant lights, and the unaccustomed victuals as he lies in the trenches, and the memory will make him more loyal and devoted, less finicky about the morality of leaders and candidates, and less likely to decline delicate work on election day.

The appointment of "LOU" PAYN to be Superintendent of Insurance for New York State is with Gov. BLACK as much a matter of personal indebtedness as it is of machine obligation. It is said that Mr. PAYN contributed more to the nomination of Gov. BLACK than any one else.—[Waterbury American.]

When Mayor STRONG was in a similar predicament, with a clamorous scalawag who demanded a high office and the fulfillment of ante-election promises, the Mayor was advised by a good friend that in politics ingratitude is sometimes one of the loftiest virtues. This precept was to his liking, because he had a real and sincere desire to baffle the scalawag, and he did baffle him. Gov. BLACK evidently means to discharge the obligations of the machine, even if he violates his oath and insults the people who elected him.

The second sentence of Lieut. VON BRUSEWITZ is disgraceful to the German Army, to the Kaiser, and to the empire. The fellow is a murderer and a coward. He ran a citizen through the back with his sword because he had accidentally knocked against the Lieutenant's chair in entering a restaurant. He did what so many of the aristocratic young snobs and cads in the German Army have shown a tendency to do lately in their relations toward civilians. Hanging was the proper penalty for the offense, and that punishment would have been of good example to his fellow-officers. The sentence of the first court-martial, imprisonment for four years in a fortress and dismissal from the army, was set aside by the Emperor. VON BRUSEWITZ has now been sentenced, on a second trial, to simple imprisonment for three years and twenty days. But the German people themselves are responsible for the insolent and murderous propensities of these young ruffians in uniforms. They are too supine and apologetic. They ought to shoot more and be handier with their fists.

Gen. PALMER's prediction that the sound-money Democrats and the sound-money Republicans will have to fight the silver men in both parties in 1900 and with less favorable prospect than last year may come true. It will depend largely on what the sound-money Republicans can do with their party in the interval. If they can persuade or compel it to repeal the act of 1878, which keeps the legal tenders in perpetual circulation, and to provide for putting the legal tenders in the way of gradual reduction, the money issue will not be made in 1900. If they cannot do that, there will be another fight on that issue, and a desperate one.

Among the suggestions of the Prison Commission in regard to the employment of convicts is one to the effect that their labor could be used in the construction of improved roads. This would involve the subsistence of prisoners away from the prisons and under close guard, except while the work was confined to the vicinity of the institutions. The spectacle of convict gangs employed on the public highways is not a pleasing or edifying one, and this mode of employment is not conducive to the kind of discipline that is supposed to be penal. Assuming that the work upon the roads ought to be done at the State's expense, it is a question whether it would not cost more if done by prison labor under guard than if performed by free labor. There are serious objections to this mode of using convict labor, and it is considered only because the Constitution of this State most unwisely compels a resort to all sorts of expedients by prohibiting the sale of products of prison industry. The effect of the new policy will inevitably be one of loss and expense, but its worst consequences will appear in the lack of that reformatory discipline which comes from a systematic industry that can be continued after leaving prison. Ex-convicts cannot find occupation in making bibs for orphan asylums or washing the clothes of lunatics, or even in "working on the road," and they will not be allowed to acquire trades or become expert in any mechanical industry.

Mr. PLATT's Legislature having adopted the resolution intended to humbug the people with a sham "investigation of trusts," Little LEXOW has been placed at the head of the committee, according to the programme. The whole thing is a farce, as the Democratic Senators and Assemblyman ROBBINS plainly showed.—[The World.]

Why should LEXOW and the Republican Legislature try to fool the people with a sham investigation of trusts? The people cannot be fooled. They will be angry at the betrayal of their interests. It is a risky business. Do the Republican managers look upon it as an insurable risk? Have they been assured of compensations in cash or influence sufficient to reimburse the party for the losses it will suffer in character and in numbers as the penalty of this crooked work? Who gave the assurances? The trusts? Are New York gas interests involved in the dicker? One thing is certain. Senator LEXOW's investigation will produce either an effective anti-trust law or a scandal.

The Social Reform Club is quite right in condemning the violence of the strikers in the recent trouble with the cab company. It is equally right in its temperate but plain criticism of the company in refusing to deal with any union and insisting on dealing only with individual employés. If that was the actual attitude of the cab company, it was very ill advised, because it ignored the principle of combination on which the company is itself organized and which, properly applied, is just as good for employers as for employed. It might with as much reason insist that every passenger should deal directly with a cabman who owned or hired his cab instead of telephoning his order to the company. There is difficulty, of course, in dealing with a union, but unions have just as surely come to stay and are just as surely to grow and extend as are business corporations. The same care and energy devoted to making dealings with unions fair and efficient that are now sometimes devoted to fighting them would produce far better results.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Spanish members of the Anarchist-Communistic groups in London are arranging for a series of meetings for the purpose of making public the barbarous treatment to which they say suspects are subjected in Spain. They declare that many of the persons arrested after the bomb outrage at Barcelona were kept for days on an exclusive diet of salt fish, and then were offered a glass of water as the reward for a confession of guilt. Another charge against the Spanish authorities is that they endeavored to obtain confessions by the use of the Spanish boots and the thumbscrews of the Inquisition period, and by means of flogging. It will be hard to get up any sympathy for criminals who participated in so atrocious an act as was the bomb-throwing at Barcelona, and it is not claimed that any innocent persons suffered, but the light on Spanish methods is instructive just the same.

—While there is a general impression that Americans do not go in for fox-hunting as do the Englishmen, it is by all odds the most popular Winter sport in Pennsylvania. There are, in the southeastern counties, as fine packs of hounds as can be shown in England, though fewer in number, and some horses that hold their own against the best of English importations over as "stiff" a country as that hunted by the famous Quorn pack, of which the Earl of Lonsdale is master. At a recent run 150 couples of hounds were out, and about 200 riders. Just now there is consternation among owners of the Pennsylvania hounds because of an outbreak of rabies in the Strafford Hunt Kennels, which has necessitated the killing of the entire pack of twenty-five, many of them dogs imported from noted English packs. A rabid cur bit one of the hounds a few weeks ago, and this dog, after a recent run, attacked other occupants of the kennels. So all were killed as a matter of safety. There is fear that other hounds in other packs have been bitten and that an outbreak of hydrophobia throughout the hunting district may follow. All possible precautions to prevent this disaster have been taken, and hounds which have been exposed are to be isolated for a time.

—Connecticut lawyers who add materially to their income by occasionally acting as counsel for the State or some of its departments are much exercised over a proposed law which the Legislature now has under consideration. It prohibits attorneys who have official connection with corporations that pay taxes to the State from acting as the State's counsel in any matter relating to taxation or the public revenues. As the State has no officially designated legal adviser, and as nearly all the Connecticut lawyers of prominence have relations of a more or less intimate character with railroads, insurance companies, banks, or corporations which pay State taxes, these would be cut off from a very remnuerative practice. They are therefore much disgruntled over the appearance of this proposed law. Whether it is a scheme of briefless lawyers to secure business or a covert little thrust from members of the lobby who are not also members of the bar, is not yet apparent. Legislators who are not legal lights are having a lot of fun with the interested parties by threatening to pass it, and refusing to allow it to die from suffocation in a pigeon-hole of the Judiciary Committee, to which it has been referred. But its passage would be a matter of considerable moment and make so much trouble that a possible outcome is the selection of some permanent law officer of the State, and the establishment of a bureau which shall have charge of all the legal business of the State. Some long-headed lawyer seeking just such an office may possibly be at the back of the whole matter.

—It is not certain whether it is bacilli or the School Book Trust that is creating trouble for the good people of the City of Macon, Ga. One or the other is, however, responsible for a considerable commotion. A proposition to fix a license tax of $500 on dealers in second-hand books is the cause of it all. An ingenious agitator for the tax pretended to have discovered that disease germs made regular tenement houses of the second-hand schoolbooks offered to purchasers at the city stalls. Then he began his agitation for the license tax, which, if put into effect, would practically drive dealers in second-hand books out of the business. Dealers in new books were not at all averse to having the agitation spread, and were ready to point out to people with lively imaginations large families of well-developed bacilli on the grimy pages of second-hand books that small negro children had used in the public schools. Naturally the dealers on whom it was proposed to place the prohibitive tax pooh-poohed the whole business, and asked the agitators to show a single case of disease traceable to a second-hand book bacillus. That was an impossibility for the agitators, and the dealers, who were thus successful in their first skirmish, followed up their vantage as against the tax with a petition to the local legislators, signed by several thousand men who had children in the public schools. Then as a trump card they set afloat the theory that the whole agitation was the work of an agent of the Schoolbook Trust. This, of course, aroused the Populists of the section, and now the voters of the city are divided into a Trust party and a Bacilli party, and a pitched battle of the opera bouffe fashion is in progress, which, while funny enough to outsiders, is taken in the most serious sort of fashion by the people of the town who wish to buy schoolbooks for their children at "cut rates."

PERSONAL.

—When the Rev. J. J. ARNAUD, the recently elected Department Chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic in this State, entered the army he was but fifteen years old. He went out as a drummer boy, and studied for the ministry when his term of service was ended.

—A lot of superstitious people think that MARCUS A. HANNA made a bad mistake when he launched his Senatorial boom on a Friday. Amateur yachtsmen about here say there never was a launch made on Friday but ill-luck attended the ship. These are making quiet little wagers, therefore, that with the boom rather stuck on the ways, as it was, Mr. HANNA will fail to make the port for which he is heading. As a shipowner, Mr. HANNA should have heeded the sailors' dearest superstition, say these salts of the rocking chair fleet.

—In DON MIGUEL AHUMADA the Mexican State of Chihuahua seems to have found a model Governor. During his first term of office, without increasing taxation, he paid off about three-quarters of the public debt of the State, amounting to $300,000, while at the same time more than doubling the educational facilities for the young, securing the establishment of a large number of new commercial and manufacturing enterprises, erecting hospitals and constructing waterworks which are unequalled in the Republic of Mexico. Little wonder then that at the recent election he was again chosen Governor with but little opposition. Gov. AHUMADA will be remembered as the man who refused a bribe of $40,000 offered to the Treasury of his State if he would permit a disgraceful prizefight to take place within its jurisdiction.

—Chatting recently about the ease with which a man may get on in this country if he wills to do so, J. M. STUDEBAKER, the big carriagemaker, said that when he went overland to California in search of a fortune he reached San Francisco in 1852 with but 50 cents in his pocket. He then made the first Studebaker wagon, and his brother CLEMENT ironed it. After five years of hard work in the "Golden State" they came back to South Bend, Ind., discovered that farmers there needed good, substantial wagons, such as were not in the market, began making them, and thus laid the foundation for the fortune they have accumulated without the aid of speculation, which the shrewd Pennsylvania Dutchman says "has ruined a hundred business men where it has helped one." His advice to young men who wish to succeed in life is "learn a trade, stick to straightforward business methods, and avoid speculation."

—Mrs. MARY M. WINDSOR WHITE, who back in 1883 attracted some attention by calling herself an "escaped nun," and delivering lectures containing grave charges against various Catholic institutions and their managing officers, died at Annapolis on Monday. The telegraphic dispatches have already announced that, on realizing the approach of death, she called in a notary and dictated and signed a deposition declaring all her accusations to have been without foundation. It seems that Mrs. WHITE never was a nun at all, though she was for a time a Sister of Charity in a Baltimore convent. There may be interest for some in the fact that her deathbed confession was made to two priests, the Revs. THOMAS HANLEY and JOHN COOK, who are engaged in parish work. They had been summoned at her request. Mrs. WHITE made complete retraction and subsequently received the rites of the Church. Notary Public J. RANDALL MAGRUDER, who took the deposition, states that Mrs. WHITE seemed to be penitent and recognized him as he entered the room. He asked if she was in condition to make an affidavit, and was assured she was. In administering the oath he asked her if she wished to sign or make her mark. She said she desired to write her name on the document, which she requested him to prepare, as she was too weak herself to write it. Notwithstanding her weak condition, she appeared to realize her responsibility and was perfectly competent, the notary says, of signing a valid instrument.

CURRENT NOTES.

There are now seven anti-trust bills before the Legislature of Massachusetts, one in the Senate and six in the House, and there may be others shortly. Members seem to be ambitious to introduce the successful ones.

* * *

An ingenious Oregonian has devised an open-top thimble containing a small sponge, to be placed on the finger and used as a moistener in sealing envelopes. Once moistened, the sponge may be used on many envelopes.

* * *

The city of New Orleans is now promised two new and modern-style theatres. The people of the city are great theatre and opera goers, and will welcome such additions to the means for their pleasure.

* * *

The Troy Times is enthusiastically favoring the appointment of Chauncey M. Depew as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's as one whose adaptability supremely fits him for a diplomatic position. His selection, it says, would not make any previous choice seem larger, and he would be a whole arbitration treaty in himself.

* * *

The Chicago Historical Society has lately acquired portraits of Elihu B. Washburne, J. Young Scammon, and Edwin D. Sheldon, each of whom at one time served as its President. The pictures were presented by surviving members of the family of each.

* * *

The people of Norwich and Montville, Conn., are anxious to have their State purchase a big detached boulder, locally known as Cheegan Rock, in Millville. It is said to be one of the largest in the country, and of great interest to geologists, it being about 80 feet long, 78 feet high, and weighing, it is estimated, 1,000 tons.

* * *

There are said to be 450,000 bound volumes in the library of Harvard University, and as many more unbound. There are also several thousand manuscripts.

* * *

The annual reunion of the Alumni of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy is to be held under the auspices of the Western Society of Engineers, in Chicago, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Feb. 1, 2, and 3. The programme of entertainment is elaborate and attractive.

* * *

A bill before the Legislature of California provides that two photographs shall be taken, at public expense, of every voter registered, one set to be placed in a book in alphabetical order of names, and the other in another book, arranged by streets and numbers of rooms in the houses. It is provided that the expense of taking the two photographs shall not exceed 5 cents, and the purpose is to prevent repeating and fraudulent personation.

* * *

The executive officers of Tennessee and others of the force employed in the State Capitol presented to Gov. Peter Turney a costly silver service of five pieces upon his retirement from office last week, in the hope, as their spokesman said, that in the sunset of his honorable career it would remind him of their appreciation of the confidence and trust he had in them, and which they had attempted to fulfill.

* * *

The City of Atlanta, Ga., now claims a population of 117,804. The claim is based upon the number of names in the new City Directory, the ratio being set at three and two-fifths to one. The city has thirty-three public and private schools for white children and thirteen for negroes, and fifty-one churches for white people and thirty-seven for negroes.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The Country Weary of It.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

There has been quite enough "spite work" at Washington, D. C. The country is getting very tired.

A Fit Honor.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

When Yale College gave to Mr. Platt an honorary degree in 1876, it very fittingly made him a Master of Arts.

Something in This.

From The Washington Star.

It is to be regretted for their own sakes that a number of New York's convicts did not develop their aversion to idleness earlier in life.

The Real Need.

From The Boston Transcript.

A new disease has been discovered, "Effluvium Anaemia," caused by gas poisoning. We have the impression, however, that we needed improved gas fixtures rather than a new disease.

Pittsburg.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Times.

In a new geography, recently issued, it is stated that Pittsburg enjoys the advantage of being washed by two rivers. And yet there are people who will continue to slander us by saying that the town is dirty.

Obstructive Senators.

From The Troy Times.

The intimation that there are United States Senators who will oppose the ratification of the treaty of arbitration with Great Britain may be true, but it should not be. There are United States Senators who would obstruct the millennium.

Boston Banks.

From The Boston Transcript.

The attempt of the savings banks to liquidate a number of Boston National banks has apparently been abandoned. From the examination made by the "Committee of Five," it is evident, however, that the banking business is not so profitable as formerly in Boston.

Jewish Marriages in This City.

From The Jewish Messenger.

All marriages are supposed to be registered, even those performed by the Mayor and Aldermen and the Society for Ethical Culture. Marriages by rabbis numbered nearly 4,000; by Catholic priests, 4,700; in other Christian churches, 7,400. One-fourth of the list, therefore, is of Jewish marriages.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

There will be sold at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue, on this and to-morrow evenings, a collection of 186 oil paintings and water colors and a few engravings belonging to the estate of George W. Dillaway and other collectors, including two paintings, one by John B. Weenix, a fruit-and-game piece, and another attributed to Poussin, "The Holy Family," originally from the gallery of the Duke of Alva, who gave them to Gen. Garibaldi, to be sold to supply him with arms, and which are now presented by the present owner, to be sold for the cause of the Cuban revolutionists.

The collection as a whole is one of those heterogeneous ones, composed of odds and ends of all sorts, with here and there a canvas of merit, which so frequently fall under the hammer during the Winter art season. There are several paintings in it attributed to such artists as Sir Joshua Reynolds, David Teniers, the elder; Gérôme, Diaz, Corot, Greuze, and even Claude Lorraine. Of these attributed canvases, the Lorraine, Diaz, and the example of the younger Teniers are certainly, if not originals, excellent copies. Among other canvases of merit are a good little water color by Gamba of Rome, "A Military Scene"; an excellent landscape by Trouillebert, an interesting portrait of Lady Eisbury, attributed to John Opie, a good example of George H. McCord, "Scene on the East River"; three excellent works by Frederick Robinson, a pupil of Mesdag, "Morning—East River," "Moonlight—East River," and "Sunlight on the Sea," delicate in color and charming in tone, and a soft and delicious little landscape by Wiegand.

Mr. Walter C. Hartson, who has spent the last two or three years in Holland, has placed on exhibition at the Klackner Galleries, 7 West Twenty-eighth Street, fifty-six oil and water-color paintings of scenes in the Netherlands, which show that he has spent his time in the lowlands to good advantage. It is unnecessary to describe Mr. Hartson's work, except as a whole, as the subjects of most of the paintings, as well as their execution, is almost similar in every instance. The work in general is marked by abundant sentiment, good tone and color, and sympathy with the misty moisture-laden atmosphere of the lowlands, and by a keen appreciation of the artistic possibilities of canal and meadow, of windmills and village houses and streets. Mr. Hartson has made a close study of the masters of the modern Dutch school, and to those who love the scenery and atmosphere of Holland, a visit to this collection, apart from its art merit, will be found both interesting and delightful.

A young Chicago amateur photographer, Mr. Leo D. Weil, has now on exhibition at the Klackner Galleries fifty-seven photographs, for the most part genres and interiors, which are worthy of the attention of artists as well as of the devotees of the camera. Mr. Weil, who uses the flashlight for his genres and interiors, has obtained some remarkable effects of light and shade, and the posing and arrangement of his figures evidences the possession of the faculty of artistic grouping and composition. Of the out-door scenes, the views of Niagara are the best.

"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

O starry Flag! thy symbols mean
A higher and a holier thought
By sordid demagogues unseen,
Who know not virtue is unbought,
But like morn's splendors come unsought,
And that the glory of thy stars
Shines on, though diminished when day unbars
His gates, are still with glory fraught.
So shall thy stars forever be
The emblem of eternity,
And stars and stripes together wave
A beacon till the last crushed slave
On earth's remotest shore or sea
Hails the proud banner of the free.

DAVID H. JOHNSON.

LYNN, Mass.

GAS EXHIBITION OPENED

THE GARDEN PRESENTED A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

Every Important Process of Manufacture and Distribution of Gas Shown—Tiffany's Tower the Most Beautiful Exhibit.

The first exhibition exclusively devoted to gas products and appliances to be held in this country was opened last night at Madison Square Garden, and will continue until Feb. 6. Several thousand persons were in attendance, and the Garden presented a brilliant spectacle.

The exhibition is given by the Gas Industries Company, which was organized by men interested in many gas companies of the country, and the representatives of five State gas associations. In order to accomplish the desired end, it has been necessary for the company to equip Madison Square Garden with 10,500 gas burners, and a large amount of special machinery. An eight-inch main furnishes the gas for every purpose on the floor of the Garden except the illuminated tower of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company. In addition, there are two six-inch mains for the supply of illuminating gas and a four-inch main for the engine. Every light about the Garden, both inside and out, is of gas.

There are 100 or more exhibits, which show in detail the process of manufacturing the various kinds of gas used for fuel and illuminating purposes, and nearly all known appliances for its distribution and use. In the cellar is a coal mine in full operation. On the main floor is a complete gas plant, the capacity of which is 200,000 cubic feet per day. There are heating and cooking stoves in great variety, and many minor appliances to show the progress gas is making in the economy of every-day life.

The most brilliant feature of the exhibition is the illuminated tower designed by Louis C. Tiffany. Gas, water, steam, and glass have been combined in this exhibit in such a way as to give the most striking effects. The tower is sixty feet high, and comprises eight sections, representing as many periods in the development of the gas business. It is built on Gothic lines, and is ornamented with arches, crockets, finials, and canopies. On the exterior of the tower are 2,251 lights, and in the interior 688 lights, which illuminate colored glasses and play upon jets, fountains, and steam, producing beautiful effects.

The cellar contains an amusement annex with six departments. The first is exhibitions of the coloroscope diorama, and the second Chasel's London and Paris illusions. The annex was thronged last night.

The representatives of gas associations who are in attendance at the exposition are W. M. Eaton, Michigan; Irvin Butterworth, Ohio; Charles H. Nettleton, New England; J. A. Britton, Pacific coast, and George T. Thompson, Western. The Executive Committee, which took charge of the opening last night, was composed of E. C. Brown, Col. W. E. Barrows, W. H. Bradley, Walton Clark, and Emerson McMillin.

A permanent Board of Directors has been elected by the Gas Industries Company, with the view not only of managing the present exposition, but of arranging for future expositions, which will probably be held annually in this city. The board is made up as follows: Robert Amory, Boston, Chairman; Senator Calvin S. Brice and Gov. A. S. Bushnell, Ohio; Col. W. E. Barrows, Walton Clark, Thomas Dolan, Martin Maloney, Edmund H. McCullough, Walter Wood, and Dr. William H. Wahl, Philadelphia; T. C. Hayward, Baltimore; Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper, Cincinnati; Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, Worcester; Dr. Henry Morton, Hoboken; W. J. Murphy, Minneapolis; Prof. R. H. Thurston and Charles E. Judson, Chicago, and William R. Beal, W. H. Bradley, E. C. Brown, Prof. Charles F. Chandler, G. W. Doane, H. W. Gawtry, E. P. Gleason, Prof. Isaac Hallock, Dr. C. Humphreys, Gen. James H. Jourdan, John Kean, Emerson McMillin, Albion L. Page, Thomas F. Rowland, Frank Tilford, Eugene Vanderpool, and Capt. W. H. White, New York.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

Suggestions Made and Action Adopted at the Second Session.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 27.—Central Christian Church was crowded this morning when Susan B. Anthony called the second day's session of the Woman's Suffrage Convention to order.

Anna L. Diggs of Kansas reported on the work of the campaign in Kansas. Henry H. Blackwell of Massachusetts reported on the work of Presidential suffrage. He urged each State organization to work for the big prize more than for State and municipal suffrage. Clara B. Colby of the Plan of Work Committee made an extended report. She advised the retention of a Congressional Committee to remain in Washington and watch Congress. The committee likely to be appointed from the District of Columbia, but the National association will elect the Chairman. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio made her report as National Treasurer. She reported all bills paid. Receipts for the year were $11,823, and disbursements nearly as much. She reported a donation of $500 from the will of Mrs. Colby of New Jersey.

This afternoon memorial resolutions offered by Clara Colby were adopted for Harriet Beecher Stowe of Connecticut, Mary Grew of Pennsylvania, Sarah Freeman Clark of Georgia, Hannah Tracy Cutler of Mississippi, Sarah B. Cooper of California, Dr. Caroline B. Winslow of the District of Columbia, Dr. Hiram Corson of Pennsylvania, and Judge Merrick of Louisiana.

ASSAULTED IN HIS HOTEL.

A Guest of the Tremont House, Chicago, Shot and Terribly Beaten.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—D. B. Chandler of New York, agent for the Colgate Soap Company, was shot in the left hand and kicked and beaten until unconscious in Room No. 203 of the Tremont House at 4:45 o'clock this morning.

According to Chandler's story, he was assaulted by Edward Kirkland, manager of the house; Smiley Corbett, an ex-Deputy Coroner, and B. McIperson, a former ticket broker. "Early in the evening," said Mr. Chandler, "I went to the Schiller Café, where I remained until after midnight. Kirkland, Corbett, and McIperson were also in the café. They insulted me several times, and I requested them to stop. At last I left the café and went to my room. As I was winding my watch I heard John Bruno, the night watchman say: 'Open the door.' I was about to do this when I heard some other person say: 'Break it in.'

"The door was finally broken open, and I ran into the bathroom. Then somebody fired three shots through the door, one bullet striking me in the left hand and the others barely missing me. Then the men burst in the door. They jumped on me and kicked me on the head and body until I fainted. The nails were torn off my fingers, and three large cuts on my head show where they kicked me."

The hotel proprietor will discharge Manager Kirkland.

The Will of Count Cassell.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 27.—The will of Count Cassell, Chamberlain to the Pope, who died in Rome recently, was filed in the County Court to-day. The estate is worth probably $250,000. Of this $20,000 is left to the Count's sister, Louisa Cassell, now in Rome; $25,000 to Philip F. A. Ryan, who had charge of the affairs of the dead man. The will leaves the remainder to his widow or her children, and in the event of their death it shall go to certain charities. As both died several years before the Count, the bulk of the fortune will go to these institutions, but their names will not be made public until the estate has been settled up.

St. John's Guild Needs Help.

The special relief of St. John's Guild, which visits sick children from house to house, now has under its care between 350 and 400 children. It is in great need of funds to carry on the work, and of warm clothing for the destitute little ones. The suffering among the unemployed is great, and upon none does the hardship fall with more severe effect than upon the sick children. The city hospital is filled to the doors. The guild earnestly appeals for contributions of funds and clothing, both of which will be gratefully received at the office, 501 Fifth Avenue, checks payable to Henry Marquand, Treasurer.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA.

Wagner's Mellifluous Opera Given Last Night Under Difficulties.

The performance of "Lohengrin" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was given under difficulties which were happily overcome. Mme. Emma Eames was to have sung Elsa, but she was rendered incapable of doing so by a cold, which was caught suddenly and developed rapidly. Mr. Grau at once asked the useful Mme. Litvinne to sing Elsa, but as she is to sing Valentine in "Les Huguenots," in Brooklyn, this evening, she declined to assume the extra responsibility. Failing in other arrangements, Mr. Grau telegraphed to Philadelphia for Miss Susan Strong, who, it will be remembered, was one of the sopranos of Col. Mapleson's company in the Autumn. Miss Strong responded to the call, traveled post haste to New York, and saved the day. Her appearance was excellent, and her voice quite equal to the sound-devouring qualities of the Opera House. She was, of course, very nervous, and it would be unjust to pronounce a final verdict on her Elsa in the circumstances. But it can be said that she made a favorable impression, and that her performance under such trying conditions was very creditable to her. With such a good voice Miss Strong, with honest study, should have a prosperous career.

The remainder of the cast was the same as it has been at other performances this season. M. Jean de Reszke was not in the best of voice, but that really does not seem to make much difference in the beauty of his singing, and only a constant attendant at the opera would know that he had any difficulty. M. Edouard de Reszke was the King, Mlle. Ontzka Ortrud, Mr. Bispham Telramund, and Mr. de Vries the Herald. The work of the chorus was good, and that of the orchestra admirable. M. Seidl conducted.

Stuart Robson's New Play.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27.—Stuart Robson produced, at MacAuley's Theatre to-night, a new American play, founded on Opie Read's novel, "The Jucklins." Mr. and Mrs. Robson and Mme. Janauschek sustained important roles. The play was well received. Opie Read was in the audience.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Lillian Russell will sing at the entertainment of the Treasurers' Club of America at the Broadway Theatre Sunday evening, Feb. 7.

—Ramsay Morris has sold the American rights of his new comedy to Rich & Harris. The piece, for which a satisfactory title has not yet been found, will be produced early in March.

"La Falote," a comic opera by Louis Varney, will be produced at the Casino under the direction of Duff & Cowdery, March 1. This will be followed by Jefferson De Angelis in his new opera by Stange & Edwards.

—Needful alterations and condensations in "The First Gentleman of Europe," have been made and the play in its concise shape is much more effective. Mr. Daniel Frohman calls the production of Mrs. Burnett's play "one of the successes of the Lyceum Theatre."

—The benefit to Sam Weston, the blind minstrel, will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Sunday. The programme, which is lengthy, will begin at 2 o'clock sharp, and will include May Irwin, Louise Beaudet, Bessie Bonehill, Marie Dressler, Verona Jarbeau, Troja, and other prominent variety performers.

—The last matinée performance of "Much Ado About Nothing" will be given at Daly's Theatre Saturday. On Monday evening Ada Rehan will appear as Agatha Posket in Pinero's comedy, "The Magistrate," in which will also appear Virginia Earle, Percy Haswell, Edwin Stevens, Herbert Gresham, and Sidney Herbert. The comedy will be acted on alternate nights with "The Geisha."

—Notwithstanding the many announcements made regarding the production of "Le Cid" at the Metropolitan Opera House, the date is set for Feb. 12. In all probability Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Plançon, and Lassalle will appear in the opera, which is much heavier from a spectacular standpoint than anything that has yet been attempted by the management of the Opera House.

—Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be sung at the concert next Sunday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. The soloists will be Clementine de Vere, Mantelli, and Cremonini and Lassalle and Plançon. The entire chorus of the Opera House will be utilized, together with the permanent orchestra, under the direction of Anton Seidl. Huberman, the boy violinist, will also take part.

—Rehearsals of the Sardou play, "Spiritisme," will begin at the Knickerbocker Theatre Monday. The cast selected by Mr. Charles Frohman includes Maurice Barrymore, J. H. Gilmour, Nelson Wheatcroft, William F. Owen, Fritz Williams, Charles Harbury, Milton Lipman, George W. Howard, Virginia Harned, Olive Oliver, Margaret Robinson, Blanche Burton, and Jane Harwar. The piece will be acted for the first time at the Théâtre de la Renaissance, Paris, Feb. 15, and at the Knickerbocker Theatre Feb. 22.

—Recent letters from London seem to show that Sir Henry Irving, except for his accident, is in "admirable form." Reports declare that his recovery is surely progressing, and with a prospect of his early appearance in some rôle of not too exacting physical requirements. Managers Henry J. Loveday and Bram Stoker are advancing several productions, and revivals for the London Lyceum and Ellen Terry is announced to appear for a limited number of nights in the late W. G. Wills's "Olivia."

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Many Papers Read at Its Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—The American Jewish Historical Society began its fifth annual meeting at the Hotel Rennert this afternoon, and also held an evening session. A number of representative Hebrews, having for their object an investigation into the settlement of Jews in America and the West Indies, the study of their civil and political staututs and the history of their communal rôle in this country, were present.

In the absence of Oscar S. Straus, the President of the society, Mr. Mendes Cohen of Baltimore presided. Dr. Cyrus Adler of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., delivered President Straus's annual address. The more noteworthy of the papers read at to-day's session were: "The Removal of Civil Disabilities from the Jews in Maryland," by Dr. J. H. Hollander of the Johns Hopkins University; "Civil Status of Jews in Colonial New York," by Max J. Cohler, and "Some Newspaper Advertisements of the Eighteenth Century," by Dr. Herbert Friedenwald of Philadelphia. Miss Julia Felsenthal of Chicago read a paper prepared by her father, Dr. Bernard Felsenthal, entitled, "The Beginning of the Chicago Sinail Congregation." Several papers will be read to-morrow and officers for the ensuing year elected.

Among the more prominent members of the society who are attending the sessions are Prof. and Mrs. Richard Gotthell of Columbia College, New York; Prof. and Mrs. Morris Jastrow, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, Messrs. Max J. Cohler and N. Taylor Phillips of New York, Judge Mayer Sulzberger, Dr. Herbert Friendenwald, John Samuel, and David Sulzberger of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Frederick Nathan of New York, and Simon Wolf of Washington, D. C.

Too Much of Reform.

From The Hebrew Journal.

The pioneer of reform in the synagogue, in order to create a field for the innovations they intended to produce, wrote many books and essays to point out the shortcomings of the orthodox state of religious affairs. In their zeal for the cause they had at heart, they were sometimes urged to assert things and to throw out accusations against the rabbinical law which they would surely disapprove if they had heard it from men inimically disposed to the Jews and to Judaism. This work of the "breakers ahead" was discontinued in the last few years. Our reformers became convinced that enough (and more than enough, God knows,) was done in the line of "pulling down," and that the time was come for them to do some "building up." And wisely have they given up the work of iconoclasm, (or shall we call it vandalism?) and began preaching and teaching what they consider good and praiseworthy in rabbinical Judaism.

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

Catholic Club Reception for Ladies Largely Attended.

The ladies' reception given by the Catholic Club last evening was one of the most numerously attended events ever held in the clubhouse. Stephen Farrelly was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and John D. Crimmins, William T. Ryan, Nicholas J. Barrett, and John Monks, Jr., were his associates.

The Reception Committee, of which Nicholas J. Barrett was Chairman, was composed of John D. Crimmins, Jr., F. X. Sadlier, Thomas Fitzsimons, Edward Connolly, Louis Connolly, John Aspell, M. D., R. B. Alcroft, William J. Moran, E. A. Maher, Jr., T. J. Murray, Vincent A. Ryan, Joseph P. Day, William Mellon, James M. Fitzpatrick, Thomas Gilleran, George E. Morse, Charles Farley, J. L. Brady, J. P. Linahan, M. G. Mullowny, R. M. Walters, J. J. McCormick, Lewis Thiery, August M. Thiery, Joseph Meehan, Daniel McGuire, D. J. Early, Edward O'Reilly, and John J. Byrne.

Supper was served at small tables in the billiard room.

Among those present were Judge and Mrs. Joseph F. Daly, John D. Crimmins, Judge and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Farrelly, Mr. and Mrs. John J. O'Keeffe, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barrett, Miss Barrett, Miss Margaret Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Pulleyn, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. O'Conor.

Equestrian Entertainment.

An equestrian entertainment was given last night at Dickel's Riding Academy, 124 West Fifty-sixth Street. The first feature was a grand entrée by patrons of the academy, directed by Mr. Fritz Lund.

The second was high school riding by Emil Gabler on Harold and Emil Ernest Gabler on Captain.

The last event was a fencing bout called "The Balaklava Mêlée," consisting of a grand general broadsword tournament, in which the rule seems to be the "survival of the fittest." This is an old British Army exercise, and is practically new in New York. Much amusement was caused by the efforts to knock the plume off the hats of opponents.

At the conclusion of the exercises a supper was served.

Wagered a Banquet.

There was a banquet at the clubhouse of the Builders' League of New York City, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, last evening, the result of a friendly wager between two factions of the Board of Directors. Three months ago the Board of Directors split into factions, and it was agreed that the side which secured the greatest number of new members should be provided with a banquet by the losing faction. The faction led by John P. Leo, President of the league, won the wager. The league expects soon to build a new clubhouse in Harlem.

Women at Bohemian Club.

Women were invited to inspect the Bohemian Athletic Club yesterday. There was a goodly number at the house, in Amsterdam Avenue, near Eighty-first Street, and a special entertainment was prepared for them. In the afternoon there was boxing and wrestling, and in the evening a vaudeville performance was given, the entertainers being Miss Emily Francis, Tony Ryan, Miss Sadie Fox, Miss Mabel Guyer, Al Lubin, Miss Nellie Seymour, Ward and Lynch, Miss Maude Blanchard, and Prof. Max Witt.

Emerald Association Ball.

The charity ball given last evening by the Emerald Association of Brooklyn in aid of the Roman Catholic orphan asylums of that city was one of the most successful social events of the season. The academy was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and nearly all of the prominent Irish-Americans of the city were present. A large sum was realized.

Ethical Society Members Dine.

A number of gentlemen interested in the Society for Ethical Culture gave a dinner last night at Clark's restaurant, 22 West Twenty-third Street. The dinner was one of a series arranged for the purpose of promoting good fellowship among the members of the society.

COMING EVENTS.

—Mrs. John Sherwood will read, by request, her story, "The Henrietta Home," at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the Windsor Hotel. Fraulein Lewing, pianist, will play.

—Good Government Club F will give its third annual dinner at 7 o'clock this evening at the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Eleventh Street. Several speakers will deliver addresses.

—At 8 o'clock this evening Louis B. Van Gaasbeek will lecture on "The Land of the Shamrock," in the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, West Fourth Street.

—"Living Political Issues" is the subject of an address to be made this evening by Andrew McLean of The Brooklyn Citizen, before the Young Democracy, at 144 West Forty-second Street.

ALABAMA COAL CONTRACTS.

A Report that Rates Are to be Reduced on the Railroads.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 27.—The Western Alabama Coal Association, a pooling aggregation of the Walker County mines, has secured contracts in the New Orleans and Mississippi River markets recently for 100,000 tons of coal as follows: From the Anchor Line of steamers on the Mississippi River, 50,000 tons; from five steamship lines with headquarters at New Orleans, 40,000 tons; from sugar plantations below Greenville, 10,000 tons. The last order leaves Greenville in barges to-morrow or next day.

This barge line, it is understood, was largely the cause of securing the contracts, as the transportation from Alabama that way is cheaper than the all-rail route, and while the barge line is operated by West Virginia parties, the coal operators have special contracts for freight charges. The operators are expecting a substantial concession from the Queen and Crescent, Louisville and Nashville, and Southern railways on the all-rail route to New Orleans, which was the subject of conference between traffic men and coal operators here yesterday. It is given out that the reduction will be announced by next Monday. That it is forthcoming is not doubted.

INCREASE IN POSTAL BUSINESS.

Report Made by Postmaster Dayton to the Washington Authorities.

Postmaster Dayton sent a statement yesterday to the Postal Department in Washington showing the large increase of business in the various branches of the service in this city.

In the report the Postmaster says the business done at the office during the present fiscal year will reach $8,000,000. Mr. Dayton was in Washington Monday and Tuesday, where he had an extended conference with Assistant Postmaster General Jones and other officials concerning the needs of the New York office. Mr. Dayton also had an interview with President Cleveland, who is much in favor of the improvements suggested in the local Post Office. One of the principal subjects considered was in reference to the equipment of Station I, which is to be opened Monday. The opening of this station was made necessary by the enormous increase of business at Station W, 408 Columbus Avenue. At that office in the last year the increase over 1895 was as follows: Sale of stamps, 26 per cent.; domestic money orders issued, 18 per cent. The average increase of business was 61 per cent.

At the new Madison Square station 1,286 pieces were registered and 311 money orders issued, amounting to $2,992.92. It is expected that the office will do an annual business of $200,000.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Poillon-Disston.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Miss Frances Matilde Disston, daughter of Henry W. Disston, was married to-night at her father's home to William Clark Poillon, Assistant Treasurer of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

In white corded silk and duchesse lace and diamonds, carrying a bouquet of orchids, the bride entered the room where the ceremony was performed, leaning on the arm of her father. The room was decorated beautifully. Music was furnished by a concealed orchestra. Ushers holding satin ribbons formed an aisle, and the guests were grouped on either side. Attending the bride as maid of honor was the bridegroom's sister, Miss J. Aline Poillon, who wore a gown of buff-colored French faille.

At the head of the room there were massed palms and a great array of white bloom, with a canopy overhead.

Here the bride and her party were met by the bridegroom. Attending him as best man was Forest H. Parker of New York, and the ushers were Chudley Hicks, Arthur Squire, and Edward Hutton of New York, and Edward J. Engeman of Philadelphia. The Rev. Dr. Perry, pastor of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Germantown, performed the ceremony.

A noticeable feature of the wedding was the number of ladies present, mostly intimate friends of the bride and members of her family. These included Miss Florence Disston, Miss Ella Disston, Mrs. George Glenn, Mrs. R. Nichols, Miss Permelia Nichols, Miss Emma Nichols, Mrs. Harry Nichols, Miss Jeannette Disston, Mrs. R. L. Ashhurst, Mrs. H. S. Huidekoper, Mrs. Frank Brightly, Miss Lou Howard, Mrs. William Pearse, Mrs. Franklin Harris, Miss Bacon, Mrs. Alfred Turner, Mrs. Louis Rosenham, Mrs. J. E. Burns, Mrs. K. Johns, Mrs. Thomas Arnold, Mrs. John Mundell, Mrs. Harry Green, Mrs. John Chambers, Mrs. Knox Taylor, Miss Anna McGlinnis, and Mrs. W. Canfield.

The guests from New York included Mr. and Mrs. C. Poillon, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hopkins, E. Y. Stover, Mrs. Sarah Bigelow, G. H. Squire, Jr., the Misses Squire, Miss Mabel Poillon, Howard Poillon, Earnest Poillon, Miss Anna L. Poillon, Mrs. Cornelius Poillon, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tarr, Mr. and Mrs. William Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. George Bandwell, Mrs. I. Randnitz, Walter Jones, Crosby Leonard, Gen. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith Fish, Nathaniel Flower, Miss May Flower, Miss Florence Leach, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Golsh, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Flower, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hartshorn, Mr. and Mrs. Baltes, Miss Bissye Baltes, and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Squire.

Others present were Mr. and Mrs. George Clover, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Graeff, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Prevost, Edward Hussey, Mr. and Mrs. T. Nevins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Lowrey, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hedden, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Duffy, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Forbes of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Supplee, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. John Startzman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. William Richardson.

Rogers—Wells.

At the Church of the Holy Faith, in East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, last evening, Miss Emily O. Wells, stepdaughter of the pastor, the Rev. Victor C. Smith, was married to J. S. Rogers. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Smith. The bride wore a gown of cream silk with a full train trimmed with point lace. Miss M. Wells, maid of honor, was attired in a gown of pink satin. The bridesmaids were Miss Ida Rogers, Miss Emily Rogers, Miss L. Huertsel, and Miss Clara Hall. All wore gowns of pink organdie and carried large bunches of American Beauty roses. Lieut. William C. Rogers of the navy, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Dr. R. P. Mayhew of Philadelphia, Dr. William Bostwick, William Shelleber, and Plowden Steers.

The bride's gifts to her attendants were pearl and gold stickpins. A reception followed the ceremony in the rectory. The couple started on a late train for Washington. They will make a tour through the South.

Among those present at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. James N. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Hall, Col. Gardner of Montreal, Canada; Miss Christina Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Jason Rogers, Mr. W. Wemple, Mrs. Dominick, Miss Kate Wells, Mrs. Meyers, Mrs. M. V. Smith, and Miss Clara C. Smith.

Sinsheimer—Swan.

Miss Nellie Swan and Jacob Sinsheimer were married at 6 o'clock yesterday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Swan, 33 East Sixtieth Street. The Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, Rabbi of the Temple Beth-El, performed the ceremony, assisted by Dr. Gotthiel. The brdie was given away by her father. The ushers were Hugo M. Weisel, Simon Swan, Seymour Swan, Benjamin Sinsheimer, and Abraham Sinsheimer, Jr.

After the wedding a reception followed. Among the guests present were Dr. and Mrs. George Myles, Dr. and Mrs. Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Weingarten, Mr. and Mrs. D. Weingarten, Mr. and Mrs. O. Weingarten, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ternune, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kloppfer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waltman, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, Miss Malvina Sinsheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Heine, Miss Sevilla Elkis, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Levy, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Sinsheimer will sail for Europe to-morrow.

Besthoff—Mitchell.

The marriage of Miss Flossie Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mitchell, to Jerome Alfred Besthoff, took place at 7 o'clock last evening at Delmonico's. The Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Wise performed the ceremony. The bride was not accompanied by bridesmaids or maids of honor, and was given away by her father. She wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridal couple stood beneath a bell of Bridesmaid roses and nyacinths. The ushers were Humbolt Foss, Maurice Besthoff, B. Mitchell, Henry Mitchell, and Albert Foss. Charles S. Besthoff was best man.

After the ceremony an informal reception was held. Supper was served in the red room, and dancing followed. The couple will go to Washington and the South for their wedding trip. On their return they will live at 218 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

McLaughlin—Walker.

Miss Mary E. Walker, daughter of Mrs. Anna L. Walker of 17 East Eighty-seventh Street, and Thomas F. McLaughlin were married yesterday morning in St. Ignatius's Church, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. The Rev. Neil N. McKinnon performed the ceremony. Miss Winnie McLaughlin was bridesmaid, and Dr. Joseph Welch best man. The ushers were T. McLaughlin, J. Mahoney, T. McGuire, and Harry Syret. Gounod's "Ave Maria" and "Sanctus" were sung by P. E. Arencibia. The bride leaned on the arm of her uncle, Capt. Michael McGuire, as she entered the church. She wore a white moire brocade dress, Eton jacket with lace, and a tulle veil. The bridesmaid wore a dress of pale green moire brocade, large hat with black plumes, and carried a bouquet of Bridesmaid roses. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at Sherry's.

Waugh—Sides.

The marriage of Martha A. Sides, daughter of Charles O. Sides, 441 Macon Street, Brooklyn, to Archie Elwin Waugh, was celebrated at the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, last evening. The Rev. R. R. Meredith performed the ceremony. Miss Sides was attended by Misses Millie Rhodes, Florence Simpson, Eva Puels, and Christine Van Campen. The best man was Harry C. Walker, and the ushers were Charles Ward, Rufus L. Scott, Jr., Herman Baker, and Mr. Gardner. After the ceremony a reception was held at the house.

Unitarian Club Election.

The Unitarian Club, composed of the ministers and lay members of the Unitarian Church, held its annual meeting, banquet, and election of officers last night in the Hotel St. Denis. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—W. H. Kenyon; Vice President—De Borden Wilmot; Second Vice President—Monroe B. Bogert; Secretary—Percy D. Adams; Treasurer—Jared W. Brown. Directors—John A. Taylor, Sylvester Severance, and C. C. Knowlton. The dinner was presided over by the retiring President, John A. Taylor. The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer of Buffalo gave an address on "How It Appears to an Optimist," and the Rev. Stephen Camp spoke on "Pessimism."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Mayor James Howell.

Ex-Mayor James Howell of Brooklyn, President of the Trustees of New York and Brooklyn Bridge, who had been ill since last Spring, died yesterday morning at 7:40 o'clock, at his home, 8 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Howell's death had been expected almost hourly for the last three weeks. Several times he seemed to be sinking, but, owing to his strong constitution, he rallied. For two days before his death he was in a comatose condition. Death came when he was asleep, but he was surrounded by the members of his family at the time.

As soon as the announcement of Mr. Howell's death was made, Mayor Wurster caused flags to be displayed at half mast on all the Brooklyn municipal buildings, and flags were also displayed at half mast from the two bridge towers.

Mr. Howell was born at Bradford, Wiltshire, England, Oct. 16, 1829. His parents brought him to this country when he was six years old, and located at New Lisbon, Ohio, where he received his early education. He went to Brooklyn in 1845. He began business as a grocer, but soon gave that up to learn the iron trade. He became foreman in the shop in which he worked, and in 1855 laid the foundation of the great iron firm of Howell & Saxton.

In 1864 he was elected a Supervisor from the Eleventh Ward, where he resided for many years. He was re-elected and also served in the Board of Aldermen. In 1877 he was elected Mayor by 3,000 majority over John F. Henry, the Republican candidate. In 1879, when he was renominated as a reward for an able administration of the city's affairs, he was elected over Franklin Woodruff by a majority of 12,000. He accepted a third nomination in 1881, but was defeated by Seth Low by a majority of less than 3,000.

He succeeded Henry C. Murphy as a Bridge Trustee upon the latter's death, in 1883, and was a leader in carrying out the many great improvements on the bridge. In 1885 he was elected President of the Trustees. He held that office then until his death.

In 1851 Mr. Howell was married to Miss Anna Tunstall, by whom he had a son and two daughters. His widow and two daughters survive him.

It is expected that the funeral will take place next Sunday afternoon at the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Howell had been a member for many years.

Dr. Solomon Deutsch.

Solomon Deutsch, A. M., Ph. D., died yesterday at his residence, 169 East Sixty-ninth Street. He was one of the most distinguished philologists of the present day, and came of a noted literary family, one member of which, Emanuel Deutsch, was a celebrated Talmudic scholar and the author of the "Essays on the Talmud."

Dr. Solomon Deutsch was the author of many works on philological subjects, among which are "Letters for Self-Instruction in German," "Hebrew Grammar," "Medical German," "Drillmaster in German," and "Biblical History." The manuscripts of two works on the study of languages remain incomplete, and have been pronounced by students as likely to cause a revolution in the system of linguistic instruction.

Dr. Deutsch was born in Gleiwitz, Silesia, in 1816, took his degrees at the Universities of Breslau and Goettingen, and came to this country in 1857, accepting a call to a pulpit in Philadelphia. He was successively stationed in Syracuse, Baltimore, and Hartford, and retired from his clerical duties about fifteen years ago on account of his ultra-liberal religious views, devoting himself entirely to literary pursuits.

A widow, three sons, and two daughters survive him. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, the Rev. Drs. Kohler and Kleeberg officiating.

Mrs. S. A. M. Steers.

Mrs. Susanne Amelia Moeran Steers, known as a lecturer and writer, died yesterday afternoon at her home, 235 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, of paralysis. She was born in Cork, Ireland, 81 years ago. In 1832 she married Abraham Steers, and eight years later came to this country and settled in Canada. About 1860 the couple came to New York, and Mrs. Steers opened a day and boarding school for young ladies at 54 West Eleventh Street, which was then a fashionable neighborhood. The children of some of New York's oldest families were educated by her. The school was continued until 1891, when Mrs. Steers retired, making her home in Harlem. She leaves three daughters and three sons, the oldest of whom is Edward P. Steers, President of the Twelfth Ward Bank, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Funeral services will be held in St. Andrew's Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, Sunday.

J. F. Wiver.

J. F. Wiver, who died Tuesday of hemorrhage of the brain at the Hudson Street Hospital, had been prominent in Southern political circles in ante-bellum days. Before the war he served as Secretary of State of Alabama, and was widely known for his eloquence on the stump. After the war Mr. Wiver came to this city and went into various speculative ventures in Wall Street. At first he was remarkably successful, but lately met with reverses. He made his home at the old hotel at 54 Pearl Street, where he was much esteemed for his courtly manners, his knowledge of history, and fund of anecdote. Mr. Wiver leaves two sons, who are living in Alabama, where the body will be taken for burial. He was seventy-four years old.

Mary Elizabeth Penniman.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Penniman, the wife of George H. Penniman, the well-known retired merchant, died yesterday afternoon at her residence, 536 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Penniman was in the sixty-fourth year of her age and was a daughter of Gardner Brewer, who died in Boston over twenty years ago. Mrs. Penniman was for many years a member of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah. She had been largely interested in the charitable work of the church. The funeral services will take place at the residence Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Collyer will officiate. The interment will be in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston.

Mrs. Catherine Tracy.

Catherine, widow of William Tracy, died at her residence, 25 West Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday at the age of sixty-two. She for some time had been prominently identified with the Bethany Day Nursery of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. Of her ten children, one son, Dr. Samuel G. Tracy, and three daughters, survive her. The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, assisted by the Rev. Dr. C. C. Harrower, will conduct the funeral services at St. Luke's Methodist Church at 12:30 o'clock next Friday. Interment will be at Woodlawn.

George P. Swift.

George P. Swift of Columbus, Ga., President of the Muscogee Manufacturing Company, died Tuesday, aged eighty-two years. He had been at the head of the Muscogee Manufacturing Company from 1867. He was also one of the organizers of the Swift Manufacturing Company of Columbus. Before he went to Columbus he and Major Hamberger, now of Columbus, conductad the Waymanville Mills, in Upson County, Ga.

Mr. Swift was a pioneer in cotton manufacturing in the South. He was born in New England, but went to Georgia when quite a young man. He accumulated a large fortune. He is survived by several children. His wife died a year ago.

Alfred W. Spear.

Alfred W. Spear, one of the oldest Trustees of the Bank for Savings, died yesterday morning at his home, 71 East Fifty-sixth Street. Mr. Spear was born sixty-eight years ago, in Belleville, N. J., and came to this city when a youth of eighteen. He learned the trade of carpenter and builder, going into the building business a few years later. Subsequently he ventured into refining and smelting gold and silver, and succeeded in amassing a fortune. A widow, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

—Charles L. Beecher, who, for a quarter of a century, was quotation reporter on the Stock Exchange, died yesterday at the Long Island Hospital of injuries received on Tuesday at Jamaica by being struck by a train as he was crossing the railroad tracks. He was sixty-five years old.

—After a month's illness, Minna, wife of John Jay Chapman, died at her home, 327 West Eighty-second Street, Monday. She was thirty-four years old, and leaves three sons. Funeral service will be held at 9:30 Friday morning, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square.

—Matthias Horbert, a retired wagon builder, of Wesel-on-the-Rhine, Germany, died on Tuesday at his home, 733 Lexington Avenue, of chronic bronchitis and heart troubles. Mr. Horbert was born in 1843 in Wesel, and had been in this country only two years. He came here to spend his declining days with relatives, and was not engaged in active business. A widow and one daughter survive him.

—Mrs. William Read, widow of Col. Read, died at her home, 143 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, of heart failure. She was in her seventy-third year, and came of an old Knickerbocker family, but had taken up her residence in the Eastern District, where she had lived for forty years. She is survived by a son, William B. Read, and a daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Smith. Funeral services will be conducted at the house Friday evening by the Rev. J. Wesley Johnston. Bur

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
Erie Railroad Company
NEW YORK, January 14, 1897.

This Company has made an arrangement with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. to extend the First Mortgage Bonds issued by the New York and Erie Railroad Company, maturing May 1st next, the principal to be payable in fifty years from that date, and the interest May 1st and November 1st in each year, at 4 per cent. per annum, both in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any taxes which the Railroad Company may lawfully be required to retain therefrom.

The right to extend, as above, has been reserved to such of the present holders as may desire to avail of it and shall deposit their bonds for that purpose with J. P. Morgan & Co. on or before April 1st, 1897, and shall pay a premium of $25 per bond in cash therefor. Per contra, the coupon due May 1st, 1897, (viz.: $35 per bond,) will be paid in cash, without deduction, at the time of such deposit.

Such bonds as may not be extended by the holders, or be presented for that purpose by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., will be paid at maturity.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
By E. B. THOMAS, President.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, January 14, 1897.

Referring to the above notice of the Erie Railroad Company, we are now ready to receive any of the New York and Erie Railroad First Mortgage Bonds for extension.

We are also prepared to buy at 104, less interest at 3 per cent. per annum to May 1st, any of the bonds the holders of which may desire to sell rather than extend.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R. CO.
Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds
Deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement
DATED JULY 12, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Committee has called a general meeting of the holders of the above certificates, their representatives and assigns, to be held at the office of The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, January 28th, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M., in pursuance of Article ELEVENTH of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated July 12th, 1894, for the purpose of authorizing the Committee to sell the Western Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and the Central Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of said Company, or any of them, held by the said Committee, or to carry out a reorganization of either Division of the said railroad upon the foreclosure of the mortgages securing said bonds or otherwise, or to take any other action thereon, or upon the Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds deposited with the said Committee, which it may deem expedient, and for such other purposes as may be brought before the meeting.

Dated New York, January 16, 1897.

FRANCIS S. BANGS,
J. G. McCULLOUGH,
G. J. WETZLAR,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
WILLIAM BASSET,
Committee.

KNICKERBOCKER
TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow and irregular. Money on call, 1½ to 2 per cent.

Wall Street is devoting more attention just now to discussion than to business. Yesterday's total transactions on the Stock Exchange were so small as hardly to equal what in ordinary times would be the natural quota for a single hour. Quotations in such a narrow market showed no decided tendencies.

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Barely half a dozen stocks changed as much as a whole point, and they were about evenly divided between advances and declines. The stocks in which the largest trading centred fluctuated only the slightest fraction. Some sensational reports went the rounds touching one of the bituminous coal roads and its securities, and both its stock issues and bonds were knocked about in a rather lively way, though the net changes for the day were not important. Wall Street is hearing much pro and con as to the affairs of the Hocking Valley Company; but finally, when all the truth comes out, it probably will be found that an old feud long back in the history of the company is just now being disclosed in a new way.

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The anthracite coal stocks yesterday were not conspicuous, except in the case of Delaware and Hudson. Between 7,000 and 8,000 shares of that stock were traded in, and it fell off something over a point. Business was closing on the Stock Exchange before the Delaware and Hudson management gave out its preliminary annual report—presented elsewhere on this page in full. It is so brief a statement that it can have little use for comparative purposes. The regular detailed report, it is promised, will be ready a fortnight hence. The summary of profit and loss shows a balance set down as applicable to dividends on the capital stock of $1,765,012.52, "or a little over 5 per cent. on the capital stock." No exhibit is made of any proceeds from the New York and Canada debenture bond issue of $1,000,000. Nothing is shown of the year's financiering transactions.

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Government bonds were very strong. The new 4s closed ¼ and the 5s ⅛ higher. There were sales of $3,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112½, and $510,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123¼@123½.

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In State bonds $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62¼, and $5,000 do deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 6.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....	⅝	Nat. Lead 1	⅛
C., M. & St. P. pf....	½	P. & R., 1st pf., w. 1.1	
Long Island 2		U. S. Leather pf....	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Refs.....	½	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Ann Arbor	½	N. J. Central	⅝
Chicago Gas	½	New Central Coal...1	
Col., H. V. & Tol...1	¼	Or., R. & Nav. pf...1	½
Del. & Hudson 1	⅛	St. P. & Omaha	⅛
Del., Lack. & West..	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.....	½
Erie 1st pf.....	1½	Wheel. & L. E. pf....	½
Iowa Central	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Can. Southern 1st...1	Or., S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.....1¼
Det., M. & M. l. g..2	P., D. & E. 1st.....2½
Morris & Essex 1st..1½	
Northern Ohio 1st...1	

BONDS DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & T. 5s..6¼	L. E. & W. 1st 5s..1½
Col., H. V. & T. 6s..6	Ohio Southern 1st...1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st..1	St. P. 1st, La C. & D.1
Iron Mount., gen. 5s.1	Union Elect. 1st....2½
Kan., Pac. con., t. r..1½	

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges. $90,276,097; balances, $5,798,854; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $328,015.

Money on call in London 1@1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 2⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and firm. Posted rates unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¾ for demand, $4.87@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40½ and 40¾.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—35c discount.

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It is the general opinion in money market circles that within another week there will be a break in the combination which is trying to uphold rates. It is freely predicted that we shall see another drop in time money rates—2½ per cent. for four to six months. Borrowers are so few and apparently so independent that there is very little prospect of the combination continuing. It is well known that the effort to keep up call rates to 2 per cent. has resulted in loss of business to the banks and a corresponding gain for the trust and insurance companies. And it has only been through accepting collateral not altogether of the highest grade that the banks have been able to do anything in the call department. Even though there should be a reduction in time rates, it is doubtful if there should be any great decrease in business. A lower rate might tempt people to take up money for a long period, speculating on a rise in rates, but it is not at all probable that a reduction in time rates will mean any considerable increase in loans.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅛, to 96½, and Erie, ⅛, to 15¼. Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 96¾; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 55⅝; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 35¼, and St. Paul, ¼, to 78. Reading sold at 13⅛, Louisville and Nashville at 52½, and Atchison at 14⅞. British consols advanced 1-16, to 112 5-16 for money and 112⅜ for the account. India Council bills were allotted today at an advance of 5-32d per rupee. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 67½c. Exchange on London at 25f 19½c.

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A member of a Wall Street firm closely in touch with London financial circles says regarding the probability of the foreign buying movement in our stocks:

"There is nothing strange in London's inactivity in Americans. I do not see why we should expect anything different. Europeans are following the example set by ourselves. Our own investors have been buying securities. So have the British investors. Our own speculators have done nothing at all with our speculative list. Neither has the British speculator. There is no reason why London should attempt to do anything in our market. The inactivity of our own public is not at all calculated to induce foreigners to buy our stocks.

"In my opinion London is waiting for a boom in Americans. Such a movement will naturally have to start in Wall Street. We cannot expect it to start abroad. As long as the present dullness continues here I do not think there will be any change in the amount of interest taken by London in American stocks. Let us start things going ourselves, however, and let us show in a substantial way that we believe in the future for our corporations, and there will be no trouble about London buying American securities on a large scale."

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

Wall Street is concerning itself very much just now in discussions of the business affairs of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Yesterday these discussions became specially lively in view of the fact that the annual report of the company was expected. The Directors of the company met at noon. They were in session till between 2 and 3 o'clock. On their adjournment the following statement, instead of the expected annual report, was officially given out:

Summary of profit and loss account of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1896:

Receipts from coal.....	$7,778,225.04
Receipts from railroads.....	10,201,633.85
Miscellaneous..	566,584.47
Total gross.....	$18,546,443.36
Operating expenses.....	13,693,790.37
Net earnings	$4,852,643.99
Interest, taxes, and rentals...	3,087,631.47
Balance	$1,765,012.52

Or a little over 5 per cent on the capital stock.

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This statement did not reach Wall Street till just as the closing transactions of the day were being made on the Stock Exchange. Its exhibit did not, therefore, cut much if any figure in the course of Delaware and Hudson's stock quotations, which were not strong.

Such a statement conveys but vague ideas of what were the actual transactions of the year.

No showing is made of how receipts were divided among the various earning departments of the company, aside from the three divisions of "from coal," "from railroads," and "miscellaneous." Operating expenses are bunched into a single item, no showing being made as to in what proportion these expenses were distributed among leased properties and the main company itself. This is equally true of the item of "interest, taxes, and rentals."

The most notable item in this statement, and almost the only one with which a safe comparison can be made, is that in the income group scheduled as "Miscellaneous," which for 1896 is in this statement put down at $566,584.47. This item in 1895 was $1,260,279.08, an increase of between $500,000 and $600,000 over the figures entered for the year preceding. It may be noted that the decrease from 1895 was not much different from the increase from 1894 to 1895. It was in 1895 that the Delaware and Hudson Company sold from its treasury 8,000 shares of Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad stock which had in the market a premium of about $600,000 above its par value. The showing so made is not conclusive, but as an inference it is hardly unfair, that that $600,000 premium was put into the "miscellaneous profits" for 1895 and so made to do duty as part of the fund scheduled as a balance applicable for dividends for that year, when with such splicing out 6¾ per cent. was shown to be earned upon Delaware and Hudson's capital stock.

The $800,000 representing the par value of the Treasury stock which was sold does not specifically appear in any item of the 1895 report, and, therefore, the statement issued yesterday is valueless for any purpose of comparison on that account. This, though, may be clearly presented in comparison or by contrast when the full report of the company is put out. That report, in pamphlet form, it was yesterday promised, will be ready two weeks hence.

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In one item of yesterday's statement—the item of "balance"—comparisons can be made. The exhibit is as follows:

1896	$1,765,012
1895	2,364,395
1894	2,218,713
1893	3,214,548
1892	3,035,465
1891	2,204,050
1890	2,568,340

Last year was the first year in this period when the balance for dividends fell below the two-million-dollar mark.

In yesterday's official statement no reference whatever is made to the realization during the year upon the $1,000,000 debenture bonds of the New York and Canada Railroad. An officer of the company said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, however, that the funds so realized are not included in any of the income items scheduled.

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The Boston News Bureau, in a dispatch sent by one of its New York representatives last night, will say to-day:

The full text of President Olyphant's report will be issued as soon as the balance sheet has been made up. In this report for the stockholders, President Olyphant will say:

The New York and Canada has required during the year, as during several years past, extensive improvements, on capital account. To represent Delaware and Hudson advances to this company during the past and preceding years the New York and Canada Road has sold the past year $1,000,000 of its 4½ per cent. debenture bonds at par. The bonds are payable in 1904, and are guaranteed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The deficit of the New York and Canada Road shown the past year and for every year has been properly placed where it belongs, in the profit and loss account of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

In respect to this statement in the report, President Olyphant said to his Directors that there had been an attempt to show that the Delaware and Hudson had been capitalizing the deficit of the New York and Canada, and to show that bonds had been issued to cover that deficit. If that charge were true, said Mr. Olyphant, the people responsible for such bookkeeping ought to be in jail.

To a representative of the Boston News Bureau, President Olyphant said: "We are satisfied with our property and position, but of course none of the coal people are satisfied with coal profits. We have as yet no reason to regret our investment of $1,500,000 in the 30,000 shares of Rutland preferred and 10,000 shares of Rutland common stock. This road was thrown back on our hands last May by the failure of the Central Vermont, and we had to do extensive repairs to the road, or rather the Rutland had to do it, and, notwithstanding that situation, and the charging of all these extraordinary expenses to the operating account, the preferred stock paid a dividend of 1 per cent. and carried over a surplus.

"As to any floating debt of the Delaware and Hudson, the fact remains that we do owe money. We paid $700,000 more in dividends than we earned, and we double-tracked twenty-seven miles of the Albany and Susquehanna line. I see no reason for investors in Delaware and Hudson stock to be disturbed over the situation."

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The Wall Street financial news agency of Dow, Jones & Co., who last night received the transcript of this Boston dispatch, will this morning say:

It was stated here yesterday that the Delaware and Hudson floating debt was $1,300,000, of which $400,000 was borrowed in New York and $350,000 in Scranton.

At $25,000 per mile for double track the cost of 27 miles would be $675,000, a perfectly proper charge to construction account, where it will eventually be placed.

The New York Evening Post, in its financial review, yesterday, said:

Delaware and Hudson was also weak again. The controversy which affects this corporation has now largely become a matter of hair-splitting between expert accountants. It may be broadly said that if the Delaware and Hudson, or, for that matter, any other company, has so constructed its balance sheet that intelligent investors were deceived, then it did wrong. The balance sheet ought to make absolutely plain, not disguise or hide, the true character of a company's situation.

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Representatives of THE TIMES are making every effort to obtain some official statement which will satisfactorily present the views of the managers of the Delaware and Hudson Company regarding the various matters in which so much general interest centres. It was said last night that such a statement would be issued at once. It will get close and respectful attention in the financial world. It does appear from the reports that are current that such a statement is due the public from those who are in a position to speak authoritatively.

AS TO BUSINESS "CYCLES."

"There rests at our elbow," says The Boston Herald, "a chart of unknown authorship, which undertakes to show when to make money off securities, goods, &c. It shows when panics have occurred and are likely to recur under the cycle theory; also years of hard times, and when to buy and when to sell. This chart shows that panics have occurred in cycles of sixteen, eighteen, and twenty years, and repeat—1819, 1837, 1857, 1873, 1891, and the next one will be due about 1911. The years of good times, which are the times to sell, are represented as occurring in cycles of eight, nine, and ten years, and repeat—1818, 1827, 1837, 1845, 1854, 1864, 1872, 1881, 1891, and the next will be due in 1899, 1908, 1918, &c. The years of hard times and low prices, when purchases are in order, are declared to occur in cycles of seven, eleven, and nine years, and repeat—1816, 1823, 1834, 1843, 1850, 1861, 1870, 1877, 1888, 1897, and the next will be due in 1904, 1915, 1924, &c. Between the period of hard times or high and low prices has been an interval, varying and yet regular. From hard times in 1816 to good times in 1818 two years elapsed. Prices ran up another year, and culminated in the 1819 panic. This interval of a year was the time to sell advantageously. From good times in 1818 to hard times in 1823 five years elapsed. From hard times in 1823 to good times in 1827 four years elapsed. It then took seven years to get back to hard times in 1834.

"Three years more brought good times until 1837, when the panic occurred, and then six years were consumed in getting back to hard times in 1843. And the chart shows periods of improvement and retrograde measuring alternately two, five, four, seven, three, and six years and repeat. To bring this near the present, the chart shows hard times in 1888, three years of betterment until 1891, six years of decline to 1897, with good times due for two years until 1899, and the depth of bad times not to be reached until 1904. The corollary from this chart is that two years of good business and rising prices are at hand, and that seven years will pass before the next period of extreme depression is reached and a start made toward the panic due in 1911.

"It is not intended to say that the science of business cycles has reached a development which will enable the average man to close his eyes and act mechanically with sure prospect of winning in the marts of trade and speculation. Nor is it intended to say that there may not exist such a science governed by natural law. The object of this presentation of a chart in words is to interest the reader and entertain those who may compare the dates given with their own knowledge of past events, and, perhaps, to encourage those who hope for good times in the near future. The chart at least cannot hinder the coming of good times nor precipitate the bad."

WALL STREET TALK.

Missouri Pacific showed some signs of activity yesterday.

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In connection with repeated denials regarding receiverships Wall Street persists in keeping in mind the Baltimore and Ohio and the Wheeling and Lake Erie cases. In both instances, the men closest to the facts emphatically denied the possibility of a receiver, even up to the hour of the appointment.

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Omaha is the subject of much confident bull talk. The declaration of a two-per cent. is already counted on as certain.

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There are rumors of the probable early liquidation of a great number of loans made on sterling exchange collateral.

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Mr. Wormser was quite a live factor in the "room" yesterday. He was conspicuous for bidding up Sugar, Chicago Gas, and Burlington.

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The strength of the Atchison securities is attracting attention. The "adjustments" are especially strong, selling yesterday at 47½. There is considerable talk of the interest on these bonds being paid in the near future.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$4,000 Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. registered bonds, due 1907, interest January and July, $1,000 each, 120.

$1,000 Baltimore and Potomac Railroad (main line) first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund bond, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Northern Central Railroad Company, due 1911, coupons April and October, 123¾.

$1,000 Burlington and Cedar Rapids Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1906, coupons June and December, 106¾.

$2,000 Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad 5 per cent. registered gold loan bonds, due 1951, interest June and December, guaranteed by Illinois Central Railroad Company, $1,000 each, 118⅝.

$5,000 City of Bridgeport (Conn.) 3½ per cent. municipal bonds, registered, due 1915, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 100⅜.

$2,000 City of Minneapolis 4 per cent. bonds, due 1917, interest April and October, $1,000 each, 104.

$2,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad first consolidated 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1939, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 109.

$1,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad 7 per cent. mortgage bond, due 1903, coupons January and July, 119.

$1,000 Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. guaranteed bond, due 1921, coupons June and December, 113½.

$1,000 Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad 5 per cent. fifty-year gold loan, due 1931, coupons March and September, 71½.

$1,000 City of Richmond (Va.) 4 per cent. registered bond, due 1923, interest January and July, 98⅝.

$1,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad general mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bond, due 1992, coupons March and September, 76.

$1,000 Georgia Pacific Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bond, due 1922, coupons January and July, 113⅜.

$1,000 Illinois Central Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. registered bond, due 1951, interest January and July, 107¼.

$1,000 Illinois Central Railroad (Kankakee and Southwestern) 5 per cent. registered bond, due 1921, interest February and August, 111⅝.

$5,000 Louisiana and Western Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, registered, due 1921, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 109.

$1,000 Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bond, due 1909, coupons June and December, 122½.

$1,000 Michigan Central Railroad 7 per cent. bond, due 1902, coupons May and November, 110¾.

$1,000 Middlesex Railroad of New Jersey first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bond, 1910, coupons April and October, 117⅝.

$2,000 New York and Harlem Railroad 7 per cent. consolidated mortgage registered bonds, due 1900, interest May and November, $1,000 each, 112½.

$1,000 New Castle and Shenango Valley Railroad first mortgage gold 6 per cent. registered bond, guaranteed by New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, due 1917, interest January and July, 103.

$5,000 North Hudson County Railroad consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, registered, due 1928, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 101¼.

$2,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1912, coupons May and November, one of $1,000 and two of $500 each, 138½.

$2,000 St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1919, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 131½.

$1,000 Spring Valley Water Company of San Francisco first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bond, due 1906, coupons March and September, 117¾.

$1,000 St. Paul City Railroad (cable) consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1937, coupons January and July, 89¼.

$1,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bond, due 1918, coupons April and October, 107½.

$1,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit second mortgage 5 per cent. registered bond, guaranteed by Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, due 1926, interest January and July, 70⅝.

$2,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad (Montana Extension) first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1937, coupons June and December, $1,000 each, 89¾.

$1,000 Twenty-third Street Railroad Company 5 per cent. debenture bond, due 1909, coupons January and July, 105½.

$1,000 Texas and New Orleans Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due 1905, coupons February and August, 110½.

$1,000 The Crystal Water Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bond, registered, due 1910, coupons January and July, 75.

$1,000 Western Union Telegraph Company 7 per cent. sinking fund registered bond, due 1900, interest May and November, 107¾.

$3,000 Metropolitan Elevated Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, registered, due 1908, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 117⅛.

$2,000 Michigan Central Railroad 5 per cent. registered bonds, secured by first mortgage on Detroit and Bay City Railroad, due 1931, interest March, June, September, and December, $1,000 each, 118½.

$1,000 Long Island and Flushing Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1911, interest May and November, 112¼.

10 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 100½.

25 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 153½.

25 shares Central and South American Telegraph Company, $100 each, 120½.

53 shares Mexican Telegraph Company, $100 each, 198.

1 share Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, $100, 207.

5 shares Southern Railroad Company, preferred, $100 each, 29½.

5 shares Consolidated Ice Company, common, $100 each, 18½.

10 shares Consolidated Ice Company, preferred, $100 each, 70.

50 shares German-American Bank, $75 each, 120.

188 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 185.

$12,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad consolidated 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due 1933, coupons January and July, 102⅝.

94 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 175¼.

$5,000 New York and South Brooklyn Ferry and Steam Transportation Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1906, 95.

100 shares Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, $100 each, 68¼.

166 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each, 93½.

33 shares Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company, preferred, $100 each, 53¼.

48 shares Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, common, $100 each, 104.

66 shares Union Ferry Company, $100 each, 63½.

20 shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, $100 each, 74½.

54 shares Long Island Railroad Company, $50 each, 45¾.

10 shares First National Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, 409.

16 shares Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, $25 each, 283.

33 shares Amphion Academy Company, $50 each, 50.

130 shares Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, preferred, $100 each, 10⅝.

70 shares Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company, common, $100 each, 19.

8 shares Michigan Peninsular Car Company, common, $100 each, 12¼.

25 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 105.

$1,000 New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1921, 134½.

$1,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company general consolidated railway and land grant mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1931, 76¼.

$2,000 Kansas Pacific Railway Company consolidated first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, (certificate of deposit,) 75¼.

4 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 205¼.

4 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1055.

50 shares Kings County Trust Company, $100 each, 255.

20 shares Citizens' Water Supply Company, Newtown, L. I., $100 each, 90.

10 shares Franklin National Bank, $100 each, 75.

100 shares Standard Oil Trust, $100 each, 265¾.

1 share Chemical National Bank, $100, 4250.

$11,000 Missouri Pacific Railway Company first collateral mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1920, 60½.

$9,000 Missouri Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent. trust bonds, due 1917, 65.

$23,000 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company second preference income trust certificates, (all assessment paid,) 34.

200 shares Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, $100 each, 2⅛.

30 shares Carbon Steel Company, second preferred, $100 each, 30.

$1,000 Kankakee (Ill.) Electric Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1909, $500 each, 51.

$192,400 The International Development Company first mortgage bonds, 5.

$191,700 The International Development Company first mortgage bonds, $21,500 lot.

$2,000 The Railroad Equipment Company special car trust loan 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, due August, 1898, interest February, May, August, and November, 94.

50 shares Johnston Harvester Company of Batavia, N. Y., (hypothecated,) $100 each, 80.

2 shares Clinton Hall Association, $100 each, 66.

9 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 273.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 150¾.

$5,000 Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1996, (principal and interest guaranteed by the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company,) coupons April and October, accrued interest from October 1st last to be charged to the purchaser, 107½.

3 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each, 350.

100 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 105.

10 shares Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, $100 each, 115.

13 shares Astor Place Bank, $100 each, 230½.

10 shares Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad Company, $100 each, 97.

20 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with two tickets,) $50 each, 131.

35 shares Tradesmen's National Bank, $40 each, 81.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	205
American Exchange.	172	Market & Fulton....	215
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	180
Butch. & Drovers'.	125	M. & Traders'.....	130
Central National ...	125	Merchants'	134
Chase National	525	Merchants' Ex.....	110
Chatham	290	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	150
City	500	National Union.....	195
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam....	190
Columbia	170	New York.....	230
Commerce	203	New York County...	450
Continental	130	N. Bank, N. A.....	130
Corn Exchange.....	290	Pacific	170
East River	125	Park	235
Fifth Avenue	2900	People's	200
First Nat. of Sta. I.	120	Phenix	104
Fourth National...	178	Republic	145
Gallatin National ..	300	Seaboard National...	169
Garfield National ...	500	Second National....	425
German American...	107	Seventh National....	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather....	90
Greenwich	165	State of New York..	109
Hanover	315	Third National.....	100
Irving	140	United States Nat...	175
Leather Mfrs.'	170	West Side.....	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National....	114

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—There was a slight improvement in the character of today's trading; also in the volume of business. The market, while not active, was broader, and commission houses were better supplied with orders. Lehigh Valley was marked up to 29½ on the rumor that its claim of $1,500,000 against the Reading will be settled for $1,250,000. The report was not confirmed, and the price was lower at the close.

Investment securities found a better market than the speculatives. Frankford and Southwark Passenger was advanced from 337 to 340, the latter its highest price on record. Newark Passenger 5s also made a new high record, 106½, and Choctaw 6s touched 110. Union Traction 4s were in active demand up to 74. Railroad stocks were dull and about steady, as were the tractions, excepting Metropolitan, which was ⅝ higher on the Second Avenue deal. Insiders took hold of Electric Storage Battery shares and moved them up slightly, and the Pennsylvania Heat stocks were also in good demand at firm prices. The close was dull and steady at these figures for the active issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	29	29½
Pennsylvania	51⅝	52⅛
Reading	13	13 1-16
Western New York & Pennsylvania...	2⅜	3
Lehigh Navigation	40	41
Philadelphia Traction	70	70¼
Union Traction	9⅜	9⅝
Electric & People's 4s.....	73⅜	73⅝
Baltimore Traction	17¼	17½
Electric Storage Battery common....	30	30½
Electric Storage Battery pf.....	32	32⅝
Metropolitan Traction.....	109½	109⅝
Pennsylvania Heat common	14⅜	14⅝
Pennsylvania Heat, pf	28⅛	28⅝
United Gas	73⅛	73½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.09	.09
Belcher	.38	.36
Best & Belcher.....	.61	.63
Challar	.88	.91
Consolidated Cal. & Va.....2.00		2.15
Crown Point.....	.35	.35
Gould & Curry.....	.40	.49
Hale & Norcross.....	.90	1.15
Mexican	.47	.48
Ophir	1.10	1.10
Potosi	.54	.55
Savage	.47	.47
Sierra Nevada.....	.48	.48
Union Consolidated.....	.41	.43
Utah	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket.....	.35	.35
Standard	1.65	1.65

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 27.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda	.77	.78
Argentum	.40½	.40
Blue Bell	.06	.06
Consolidated	.13½	.12
Grouse	.08¾	.09
Elkton	1.26	1.24
Gibson	.50	.49½
Golden Fleece	.80	.80
Isabella	.46¾	.47¼
Jefferson	.13	.12
Pharmacist	.12¾	.11
Portland	1.30	1.30
Rosa	.09½	.08½
Union	.24½	.24½
Work	.08	.08

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

BERRY-BOICE CATTLE COMPANY.—Board of Directors: President—Louis Gans; Vice President—Henry S. Boice; Treasurer—Emanuel Lehman; Secretary—Edward A. Mer

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	155	1	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	.....
110	111	137	American Express	110	110	110	110	.....
13¾	14	985	American Spirits Mfg.	14	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
31⅝	31½	240	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅝
117	117⅛	12,260	American Sugar Refs.	117½	117⅝	117	117	— ⅛
103¾	104	300	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅛
85	90	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88	88	87½	87½	.....
74	74½	400	American Tobacco	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¾	.....
102½	103½	33	American Tobacco pf.	104	105	104	105	.....
9	9¾	100	Ann Arbor	9½	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
24	26	14	Ann Arbor pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	.....
14¼	14⅝	1,650	At., T. & S.F., all in pd.	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
24¼	24⅝	2,290	At., T. & S. F. pf.	24½	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
½	¼	120	Atlantic & Pacific	¼	¼	¼	¼	.....
11⅝	11¾	600	Bay State Gas	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
45	46	100	Canada Southern	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
17¼	17⅝	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
74	74⅛	12,320	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74⅝	75	73⅞	74	— ¼
77⅞	78⅛	5,905	Chicago Gas	78½	78¾	77⅞	78	— ⅛
76	76⅛	11,525	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	76½	76½	76	76⅛	— ⅛
131¼	132	380	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	132	132	132	132	+ ⅛
104¼	104½	340	Chi. & Northwestern	104⅝	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
67¾	68⅛	2,210	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	68⅜	68¾	68	68	.....
3¾	4	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
8⅝	8½	8,180	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	9¾	9¾	7	8½	—1¼
149	150	457	Consolidated Gas Co.	149¾	149¾	149½	149½	+ ¼
106½	106⅝	7,756	Delaware & Hudson	107½	107¾	106½	106⅝	—1½
153¼	154½	310	Del., Lack. & West.	154	154	152⅝	152⅝	— ¾
11½	12¼	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	12	12	12	12	— ¼
14⅝	15½	441	Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	.....
34	34½	302	Erie 1st pf.	34	34	33½	33½	—1½
19	21	4	Erie 2d pf.	19	19	19	19	.....
34⅝	34¾	2,728	General Electric	35¼	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
93½	95	35	Illinois Central	95	95	94¾	94¾	.....
6½	7	200	Iowa Central	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	— ½
24½	27	5	Iowa Central pf.	26	26	26	26	.....
24¼	24¾	200	Laclede Gas	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
152	154¼	30	Lake Shore	154⅜	154⅜	154⅜	154⅜	.....
45	46	140	Long Island	46	46	46	46	+2
50¾	50⅞	4,510	Louisville & Nashville	51¼	51½	50¾	50⅞	— ¼
91¼	91⅜	341	Manhattan Con	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	.....
109¼	109⅜	100	Metropolitan Traction	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ⅛
78	80	100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	79	79	79	79	— ½
13⅜	14	20	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¾	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	.....
30⅝	30¾	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ¼
22	22⅛	1,620	Missouri Pacific	22⅝	22⅝	21⅜	22⅛	— ⅛
25¼	25½	510	National Lead Co.	24½	25¼	24½	25¼	+1⅛
89½	93	45	National Lead Co. pf.	90	91	90	91	.....
5	8	100	New Central Coal	5	5	5	5	—1
99	99¼	1,510	New Jersey Central	99	99½	98¾	99	— ⅝
93	93⅛	505	New York Central	93⅝	93½	93	93	— ¼
...	...	50	N. Y., Lack. & West.	121	121	121	121	.....
8¼	8½	100	N. Y., Sus. & West.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
4½	5	200	North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
13¼	13⅜	515	Northern Pacific	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13¼	.....
33⅜	33⅞	5,110	Northern Pacific pf.	33⅞	34	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
39½	42	310	O. R. & Nav. pf.	39	39	39	39	—1½
25¼	25⅝	585	Pacific Mail	25½	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
26	26⅛	3,362	P. & R., all in. pd.	26¼	26½	26	26	— ¼
48	48¼	200	P. & R. 1st pf., w. iss.	48	48½	48	48½	.....
31	32	50	P. & R. 2d pf., w. iss.	32	32	32	32	.....
157	158¼	405	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	157¾	158¾	157½	157½	.....
4⅞	5¼	30	St. L. & San Fran.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	.....
36	37½	4	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	37	37	37	37	.....
12⅜	13¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
10½	11⅛	4	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....
50	50⅜	200	St. Paul & Omaha.	50½	50½	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
133	135	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	133	133	133	133	.....
14½	15½	400	Southern Pacific	14¾	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
9¼	9¼	420	Southern Railway	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
28¾	29⅛	1,193	Southern Railway pf.	29	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
11	11¼	150	Standard R. & T.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
29¾	29¾	1,590	Tenn. Coal & Iron	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¾	— ¼
9¼	9¼	75	Texas Pacific	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
7¼	7¼	450	Union Pacific	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
61⅝	62½	1,200	U. S. Leather pf.	62	62½	62	62	+ ½
22	22⅜	470	U. S. Rubber, ex div.	23	23	22½	22⅜	— ⅛
74¼	75	103	U. S. Rubber pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ½
6¼	6½	100	Wabash	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
15⅞	16	720	Wabash pf.	16⅜	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	.....
84	84¼	569	Western Union Tel.	84½	84½	84⅜	84⅜	+ ¼
2⅛	2¼	705	Wheeling & Lake Erie	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
9¼	10½	376	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	10	10	10	10	— ½
Sales.....		100,479						

Silver.

65¼	65⅝	3,000	Bullion certificates	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ⅜

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alo & Sus con 6s
1,000 117
4,000 118
5,000 118½
Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000 70⅞
1,000 70¾
At, T & S F gen 4s
17,000 81¾
500 81
1,000 81½
13,000 81¾
10,000 81
Adjustment 4s
20,000 47¼
7,000 47⅜
17,000 47½
500 47⅝
20,000 47¼
10,000 47⅜
64,000 47¼
25,000 47½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
5,000 118
Brooklyn R T 5s
10,000 78
5,000 78⅝
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000 100¼
5,000 100⅜
2,000s20F 100⅝
Canada Southern 1st gtd
8,000 109½
2,000 110
Canada Southern 2d
2,000s3 107
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000 116½
Registered
6,000 116½
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
13,000s20F 101
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
1,000 100½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000 75½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
1,000 100¾
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s
14,000 88⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
3,000 99¾
3,000 100
Chi & N W cons 7s
9,000 141½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
10,000 102⅜
15,000 102⅞
1,000 102⅜
2,000 102⅞
Registered
15,000 101⅞
C, St P, M & O cons
10,000 129
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s
1,000 98
Col, H V & T 5s
5,000 74
7,000 70
31,000 68
15,000 69
5,000s3 69¼
7,000 69⅝
31,000 69¾
25,000 70¼
5,000 70⅝
3,000 70½
17,000 70¼
C, H V & T G M 6s
3,000 65½
2,000 63
Col & Ninth Av 1st
2,000 117¼
Den & Rio Grande 4s
1,000 88½
Detroit Gas Co 5s
3,000 79
3,000c 79
Det, Mack & M L G
1,000 19
1,000 20
Dul & Iron Range 1st
1,000 100
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
3,000 108¼
Divisional 5s
5,000 112
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
2,000 111¼
Erie 4s prior bonds
3,000 94
Total sales
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st
3,000b3 99
Ft W & Rio Grande 1st
2,000 44
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
5,000 91¼
5,000 91
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
1,000s3 95½
4,000 95½
Housatonic con 5s
8,000 125½
Illinois Central, Western Line 1st 4s
1,000 103
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000 96¾
Kan Pac 6s, Denver Division, assented
2,000 116
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
12,000 76
73,000 75¾
1,000 75⅝
5,000 75⅝
34,000 75½
Kings Co Elev 1st
1,000 45
Lac G Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000c 94
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
3,000 113½
Lehigh Val Term 5s
3,000 111¼
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 2d
4,000 101
Penns & Atl 1st
2,000 100
L, N A & C 1st
5,000 112
Mil, L S & W conv
10,000 106½
Mil & St Paul, Lac & Dav Div
1,000 109
Mil & St P 7s gold
2,000 128¼
Minn & St L con 5s
2,000 101½
3,000 101⅞
Mo, K & East 1st
6,000 95¼
6,000 94¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
16,000 84
Mo, K & T 2d
4,000 62
10,000 61⅞
2,000 61¼
Mo, K & T of T 5s
2,000 78
Morris & Essex 1st
2,000 142⅜
3,000 143
Nash, C & St L 1st
10,000 128½
N Y Cent deb 5s
1,500 107⅜
Registered
3,000 107
N Y, O & W con 5s
6,000 108¾
N Y, S & W G M
10,000 73½
Northern Ohio 1st
8,000 104
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
500 52½
32,000 52⅞
38,000 53
500 53⅛
20,000 53
5,000 53⅛
10,000 53
500 52⅞
22,000 53⅛
8,000 53¼
8,000 53⅛
19,000 53
2,000 53⅛
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
80,000 86¼
5,000 86⅝
Nor Pac 1st 6s
5,000s26F 114⅞
2,000 115
Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
2,000 56½
Oregon R & N 4s
10,000 81⅝
3,000 81⅞
11,000 82
Nor Pac & Mon 1st, J P M & Co certfs
1,000 42⅝
Ohio Southern 1st
1,000c 88¼
1,000 88
4,000 88⅝
1,000 89½
Oregon R & N 1st
5,000 111½
5,000 111⅝
Oregon Short Line 6s
4,000 116
6,000 115¾
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
10,000 69
9,000 69½
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st
1,000 102½
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000 46
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000b5F 32¼
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
27,000 a 81¼
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A
3,000 109
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
3,000 99½
9,000 99¾
Rich & Danv 6s
1,000 110½
St Jo & Iron Mount 5s
10,000 75⅞
15,000 75
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000 96⅜
6,000 96⅜
6,000 96⅞
5,000b10F 97
1,000 96⅞
St L & S F gen 6s
2,000s20F 109⅜
1,000s5F 109⅞
St P, M & M 1st consolidated 6s
1,000 124
St P, M & M 1st, Montana Cent 6s
2,000 114½
St P & Sioux City 1st
7,000 131
San An & Ar Pass 4s
2,000 55¼
10,000 55
Scioto Val & N E 4s
3,000 83
So Pac of Arizone 1st
1,000 91
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 89⅝
6,000 89½
4,000 89⅝
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 77½
5,000 78
2,000 77⅞
Tenn Coal, Iron & R, Tenn Div 6s
1,000 84⅜
Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000 94¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000 21½
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
8,000 72
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
1,000 100
Union Elev 1st 6s
12,000 70
Union Pac 6s, 1896
1,000 104
Union Pac 6s, 1897
15,000 104
Union Pac 6s, 1898
1,000 104⅝
1,000 104¼
1,000 104
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
2,000 102½
Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes
45,000 102
West Shore gtd 4s
5,000 106¾
West Union col trust 5s
1,000 107
$1,425,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¼@65⅝. Sales of 3,000 ounces at 65¼.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝@51⅛.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 511,075.79 ounces of silver bullion, against which 511 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 501 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 13-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date	$223,556
Exports in the same period	164,680
Net imports	$58,876
Net exports, 1896	5,281,478
Net exports, 1895	18,768,726
Net exports, 1894	667,408
Net exports, 1893	10,661,585

***

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Chrysolite sold at .12. On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Belcher sold at 98, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.65, 100 Chollar at .90, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12, 2,500 Little Chief at .10, 800 Mount Rosa at .11, 100 Ophir at 1.00, 100 Savage at .22, and 500 Standard at 1.60.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
140	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	14	14	13¾	14
8,060	Am. Sug. Refs.	117⅝	118	117	117
1,620	Chicago Gas	78⅝	78⅞	77⅞	78
840	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	68⅝	68½	68	68⅛
7,280	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	74⅛	74⅞	73¾	73⅞
13,780	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	76¼	76½	76	76
90	Cent. of N. J.	98⅞	99¼	98⅝	98⅝
160	Del. & Hudson	107	107	106	106¼
630	Gen. Electric	35¼	35¼	34⅝	34⅝
2,030	Louis. & Nash.	51⅝	51⅝	50⅞	51
90	Manhattan	91⅞	91⅞	91¼	91¼
20	Mo., Pacific	21⅞	22⅛	21⅜	22⅛
20	Pacific Mail	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
2,090	Phil. & Read.	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26½
30	Standard R. & T.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
20	U. S. Leather pf.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
20	Wabash pf.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
86,870					

BONDS.

$7,000	P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	46	46	46	46

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—A dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the capital stock of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company will be paid by the New York Central, lessee, on Feb. 15, to stockholders of record Jan. 20.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1801	96	...
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112¼
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112⅝
4s, r., 1925	122¼	122⅝
4s, c., 1925	123¼	123⅝
5s, r., 1904	113½	114
5s, c., 1904	114⅞	115⅜
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..
Currency 6c, 1899	106½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104	..
Alb. & Sus	170	...
Alt. & T. H., t. r. 5s	61	
Am. Coal	111	125
Am. Cotton Oil	12½	14
Am. C. Oil pf.	55	58
Balt. & Ohio	15	15½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	6
Boston A. L. pf.	104	105
Brooklyn R. T.	18	20
Brooklyn Un. Gas.	90	93
Brunswick Co.	⅜	½
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	21
Buff., R. & P. pf.	65	75
Bur., C. R. & N.	71	76
Canadian Pacific	54¼	55½
Central Pacific	13	14
Chi. & Alton	165	167
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	39	42
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	90	100
Chicago G. W.	4¼	5⅛
Chi. & N. W. pf.	152	..
C., C., C. & St. L.	27½	28½
Cleve. & Pitts.	166½	167
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
Col.C. & I. Dev.pf.	3	..
Col. Fuel & Iron.	25	26
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	80	...
Com. Cable	158	172
Consol. Coal	34	39
Den. & R. G. pf.	43½	44
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..
D., S. S. & A.	3½	5
D., S. S. & A. pf.	7⅝	9
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	103¾	105
Erie Tel. & Tel.	66¼	66½
Ev. & T. H.	25	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45
Flint & P. M.	..	10
F. & P. M. pf.	..	35
Gt. Nor. pf.	118	121
G. B. & W.	30	40
G. B. & W., deb., A	48	50
G. B. & W., deb., B	4¾	5
Harlem	292	...
Homestake	35	40
Ill. Steel Co.	37¼	39¾
Joliet & Chicago	155	..
Keokuk & D. M.	2	3
K. & D. M. pf.	13½	14¾
Keokuk & West.	30	40
Laclede Gas pf.	70	80
L. E. & W.	16¾	18
L. E. & W. pf.	67½	70
L., N. A. & C.	..	¼
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝
Mich. Cent.	88	92
Minn. & St. L.	18½	20
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47	49
Minn. Iron	46	50
Mobile & Ohio	21	23
Morris & Essex.	165	166½
Nat. Lin. Oil	13	15
National Starch	5	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	55
Nat. St. 2d pf.	..	22
New England	34	38
N. Y. & N. H.	174	177
N. Y. C. & St. L.	12	12½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	25	30
N. Y., O. & W.	14⅜	15
N. Y., S. & W. pf	23½	24¼
Nor. & West., all in. paid.	11⅛	12
Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid.	17	18
Ohio Southern.	..	5
Ont. Mining	10¼	11
Oregon R. & N.	13	23
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid.	16	17½
Penn. Coal	810	...
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2½
Peo. & East	5	8
P., C., C. & St. L.	13½	14½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	45	50
P., Ft. W. & C.	166	170
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksilver pf.	10	12
Rens. & Sar.	176	184
R., W. & O.	117½	118½
St. L. S. W.	4	5
St. P. & Duluth	20	23
St. P. & Dul. pf.	88	95
St. P., M. & M.	113	116
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	80	85
Third Avenue	159	162
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. P., D. & G.	2	2¼
U. S. Express.	38	43
U. S. Leather	9	9½
Wells-F. Express.	99	100
West. Union Beef.	6½	8
Union Pacific	7⅛	7⅜
West End	64	65
West End pf.	89	90

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the list of stocks and bonds dealt in among the traders of Wall Street, as distinguished from transactions on the Stock Exchange, there is just now little activity. Gilt-edge securities are in request, but in the miscellaneous list generally there is at the moment not much inquiry, though, on the other hand, holders apparently are not trying to find a market.

Something of a blow to the good feeling of traders of this class was given yesterday by the announcement that the American Soda Water Fountain Company had passed the dividends on its various issues of stock. The price of the common has suggested this for some time, yet the holders of first preferred were confident of dividends being continued. Hitherto no one of the outside industrials has stood higher or seemed surer of continuous dividend receipts.

Quotations yesterday for outside securities were as follows:

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	173	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	4	7
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	105
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	103½	104½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	74	76
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	150	155
Eighth Avenue R. R.	330	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	60
Kings County Traction	39	41
Ninth Avenue R. R.	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	145	155
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	193	200
Third Avenue R. R.	159	161
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	101	103
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95½	97½

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	56½	57½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	92
N. Y. & E. R. stock	58	60
Union Ferry stock	60	62
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	80	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	86	88
Indianapolis Gas stock	128	133
Indianapolis Gas 1st 6s	104½	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	82	84
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	91
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	76	78

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas	68	71
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	73	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	200	205
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	63
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	91	92
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	46	47
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	75½	77
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	105	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	95	96½
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	81
Standard Gas, New York	30	32
Standard Gas pf, New York	106	109
Standard Gas 1st, New York	110	112
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	90	91

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	41½	44
American Typefounders'	27	33
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. pf	73	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	97½	100
Journeay & Burnham	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	90
Lorillard Company pf	100	103
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Mich. Penin. Car pf.	50	53
Mich. P. C. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	30	22
New York Biscuit Company 6s	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n.)	3	10
Pennsylvania Coal	315	330
Pratt & Whitney	3	7
Pratt & Whitney pf	50	65
Standard Oil Trust	265	266
Trenton Pottery	6	9
Trenton Pottery pf	30	40
Union Typewriter	7	9
Union Typewriter 1st	85	89
Union Typewriter 2d pf	71	74
Wagner Car Company	156	157½
Worthington Pump pf	78	81

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	101	..
Central & South American Telegraph	119½	121
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson R. Tel. stock	58	65
Iron Steamboat 6s	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	66
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d	70	75
New York and New Jersey Telephone	124	126
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	109
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	97
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	95	17
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock	16	33
Trow Directory pf.	27	

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The copper "boom" continued in Boston to-day and gave little appearance of weariness spite of a slight reaction in London General Mining Board quotations. The gold shares came out of comparative lethargy, and were conspicuous, at least two of them. Santa Ysabel started at 11, a loss of ⅝ from last previous sale, and then ran up to 12 on sales of 1,200 shares in the morning, maintaining strength through the afternoon with one-quarter of 1 per cent, bid to call it at 15 for three weeks. Merced rose from 7 at the close yesterday to 8½, receding to 8, and also was active. Gold Coin touched 3¼, and was firm; Pioneer reappeared at 5½@5¼. There was not much doing in railroad shares, but prices of home roads were firm. Closing bid and asked follows:

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison (full install. paid)	14½	14⅝
Atchison pf.	24¼	24½
Boston & Albany	200¾	210
Boston & Lowell	200	...
Boston & Maine	...	163
Boston & Providence	260	...
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	73¾	74
Chi. Junction & Stock Yards	...	103¼
Chi. Junction & Stock Yards pf.	...	106½
Fitchburg pf.	91½	92
Mexican Central	8¾	8⅝
New England pf.	60	...
Old Colony	...	176
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	16¾	17

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—A reaction came in American Strawboard to-day and the bears who have been selling at 29, and even 28, made haste to repurchase at 31 and over. The shake out of weak holders, on which the bears relied, failed to materialize, and the stock, having struck bottom, took an up turn which nearly carried the bears off their feet and set them running to cover. The close was at 30½.

There is interest in the exchange in a prospective "L" deal. Mr. Yerkes controls two-thirds of the Union Loop stock and a majority of the Lake Street stock. In doing this he holds the key of the elevated situation in Chicago for all time. The latest scheme is the sale of the Lake Street "L" Road to the Union Loop Company. The Lake Street Road is the key to the whole situation. It is the only "L" road on an almost paying basis, and that will soon be on an actual paying basis. The Union Loop Company has not yet paid to the Lake Street "L" the large amount of money coming to it for

2 13-16c landed. The quotations are unchanged. Refined sugar is dull, with prices unchanged.

HAY AND STRAW.

Offerings of strictly prime hay are not large, and that grade holds steady, but trade generally slow, and all undergrades continue weak. Straw in fair demand, and best long rye does not exceed 90c. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75@80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@75c; do, shipping, 55c; do, clover and clover mixed, 55@65c; do, salt and trash, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@90c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, tangled rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 35@40c.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

BEEVES—Receipts, 104 cars, or 1,900 head—56 cars for exporters and city slaughterers and 48 cars for the market, making, with 4 cars previously arrived, 60 cars on sale; the market was slow and dragging for steers, at a decline of 10@20c per 100 lb; oxen and bulls were also a fraction lower, and cows were a trifle easier; 6 cars of steers unsold; common to prime steers sold at $4@$4.90 per 100 lb; tops at $5.15, oxen and stags at $2.60@$4.25, bulls at $2.50@$3.60, cows at $1.00@$3.30; for poor to good dry-fed beef slow at 6½@8½c per lb for ordinary to choice native steers' sides, London and Liverpool cables quote American live cattle at 11@12c, dressed weight; live sheep slow at 8@9c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef firm at 9@10c per lb.

CALVES—Receipts, 660 head, including 56 head direct to butchers and 20 head were held over yesterday; market firm for both veals and barnyard calves, and steady for Western do; all sold promptly at $4.50@$7.75 per 100 lb for poor to prime veals, $8 for choice selected Harlem stock, $3@$3.37½ for barnyard calves, and a car of very common Western calves sold at $3; city-dressed veals firm at 8@11½c, with best carcasses selling at 12c; country dressed in liberal supply and weak at 6@10c; little calves lower at 4½@5½c, and dressed barnyard calves sold at 5@6c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 47 cars, or 9,647 head—8 cars for city butchers and 4 cars for the market; sold, with 6 cars held over yesterday, there were 47 cars on sale; trade opened less active, weak for sheep, and 10@15c lower for lambs, and closed dull at a decline of 10c on sheep and 15@25c on lambs, with 10½ cars unsold; ordinary to prime sheep sold at $3@$4.25 per 100 lb; choice heavy do for export at $4.50; common to prime lambs at $4.62½@$5.65; choice and extra do at $5.70@$5.75; the bulk of the sales were at $5@$5.60; dressed mutton slow at 5½@7½c per lb; dressed lambs weak at 8@9½c, and country Spring lambs lower at $3@$7 per carcass.

HOGS—Receipts, 30½ cars, or 5,283 head, including 268 head for sale; market steady at $3.70@$4.10 for good heavy to light hogs, and at $4@$4.30 for common to choice pigs; country dressed quiet and unchanged.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Mortgages for Sale.

A large number of the best New York and Brooklyn mortgages constantly on hand.

$21,000,000 furnished to investors during the year 1896.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ...$2,500,000.

SURPLUS, ...$2,000,000.

MONEY TO LOAN ON *BOND and MORTGAGE* BY THE Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, **120 Broadway, N. Y.** No expense for examining Title except disbursements.

4% MONEY

We have funds to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE, 4 Wall St.

Amsterdam Ave. and 81st St.
SOUTHWEST CORNER. FOR SALE.
First-class new investment property.
14-FOOT COR. 2 STORES, 13 APARTMENTS.
29-FOOT INSIDE, 1 STORE, 9 APARTMENTS.
PRICES TO SUIT INVESTORS.
CHARLES BUEK, Owner and Architect, 264 Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOFTS TO LET.—Very light; with or without power; elevator; steam heat and automatic fire protection; rent moderate. Inquire of the TENDENT, Wilson Building, basement, 79 Fulton St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ELEGANT 9-ROOM FLAT ON 5TH AV. CORner; all light rooms. HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROTH, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Ann Roth, Lydia Schäublin, Mary Roth Kuehn, Samuel Roth, Johannes Roth, Heinrich Roth, Anna Barbara Schäublin, Anna Maria Sutter, Anna Roth, Anna Elizabeth Wolfschlsberger, Anna Barbara Krattiger, Elizabeth Schäublin, Susanna Roth, Matilda Reinhold, Marie Louise Reinhold, John Frank Wollyung, Louis Michael Wollyung, "Swiss Benevolent Society" of the City of New York, "German Hospital and Dispensary" in the City of New York, "Isabella Heimath" or "Isabella Home" of the City of New York, widow, next of kin and legatees of John Roth, deceased. Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York on the sixteenth day of February, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the account of Adolphus H. Stolber, as the executor of the last will and testament of JOHN ROTH, deceased, should not be judicially settled, and why a decree should not be made thereupon, revoking his letters testamentary, and discharging him accordingly, and why he should not have such other or further order or decree in the premises as may be just and proper, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed by the Court in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Executor, 35 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.
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TUPPER, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. TUPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Taylor & Thompson, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1896.

JONAS C. H. TUPPER, JOHN H. TUPPER, Executors. TAYLOR & THOMPSON, Attorneys for Executors, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.
n5-law6mTh

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction and by Private Contract.

Disappointment awaited the investors and speculators who gathered in the Trinity Building auction room yesterday to attend a sale that had been extensively advertised by Philip A. Smyth, by order of the executors of the estate of the late Moritz Lowenstein. It did not take place owing to an objection raised at almost the last moment by Mrs. Rosenbaum, one of the heirs of the estate, who notified both executors and auctioneer that she would refuse to join in conveying any of the property in the event of its being disposed of. That declaration settled the matter, and Mr. Smyth, after announcing from the stand the reason for the withdrawal, made his apologies to the big crowd of possible bidders who were present and succeeded in dismissing them in the best possible frame of mind. He also stated that it was probable the property would again come into the market in a short time. The failure to sell yesterday is to be regretted, as six or seven years have passed since property similar to that listed was sold under the hammer. The parcels comprised 931 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fifth Street; 933, adjoining, and 873 Eighth Avenue.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Robert L. Harrison, executor and trustee, 199 Elm Street, a four-story brick tenement, with stores, about 23.5 by 29.6, for $7,600, and also, in foreclosure, to Frank W. Dyckman, a plot, 80 by 100, on the southeast corner of Keppler Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, for $1,325.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Fannie E. Laurence, to John Jones, at $1,800 each, two lots on Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, and two lots on Townsend Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, at $850 each.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the four-story private dwelling 36 West Thirty-third Street, 17.6 by 60 by 98.9; also the three-story building, 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25 by 100.

Hirsh Brothers have bought from John Casey the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street and Riverside Drive, 64.10 by 100.

The Lee estate has sold the vacant plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, 125 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 572 and 574 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 100, two four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $6,013; subject to other mortgages for $17,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 30 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,817.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, 332 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 407 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,461.

By D. P. Ingraham & Company, partition sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, northeast corner of Grand and Suffolk Streets, 75 by 100, five two and three story brick and frame buildings, with stores.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, executors' sale, 361 West Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5, Astor leasehold, three-story brownstone front dwelling; also southwest corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, 100 by 51.8½, five-story brick factory, 200 by 40, with extension 30 by 85, and one-story frame factory, 195 by 85.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James J. Grady, referee, 434 West Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 404 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 14.8 by 80, Moore leasehold, two-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,782.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 332 and 334 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 65 by 100.11, three-story brick distillery. Due on judgement, $27,105.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, Brook Avenue, west side, 50.1¼ feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 25.2 by 60.3¾ by 25.2 by 58.4 to Port Morris Branch Railroad, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,410.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, northeast corner of Forty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, 50 by 80, two five-story brownstone-front flats, one-half part; also 497 Lexington Avenue, east side, 80 feet north of Forty-sixth Street, 20.5 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores, one-half part. Due on judgment, $30,131.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 363 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,612; subject to first mortgage for $9,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Boulevard, for five three-story and basement brick dwellings, 15 by 46, William Wahle of 462 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; C. Stelmetz of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 98 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 27 by 77, by Charles and Louis Writh of 914 Prospect Avenue, owners; John Hauser, architect; cost, $27,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 77 and 93, by same; cost, $105,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 18 by 65; also a two-story frame stable, (rear,) 25 by 25, Anton Rinchler of 841 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; A. F. Schmitt, architect; cost, $5,500.

Willow Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, for a four-story brick flat, 29 by 95, by A. F. A. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $20,000.

Jefferson Street, southeast corner of Morris Park Avenue, for a one-story and attic frame stable, 8 by 16, W. S. Norman, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $100.

Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for a one-story frame workshop, 20 by 29.8, John Wetzel, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 614 to 624 East Nineteenth Street, alterations to a three-story brick workshop, J. W. Brookman of Esopus, N. Y., owner; John J. Radley of 1,125 Madison Avenue, lessee; William M. Farrar of 624 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $300.

Hudson Street, southeast corner of Duane Street, alterations to a six-story brick warehouse, Wallace estate, owner; Pollard & Steinman, 19 Union Square, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 1,097 Broadway, (Fifth Avenue Hotel,) alterations to a six-story stone and brick hotel and store, Amos R. Eno, owner; Harry A. Sharp, 239 West Twenty-second Street, lessee; Harding & Gooch, 253 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 50 to 54 West Eighteenth Street, alterations to three three-story and basement brick dwellings and stores, Chanler estate, owner; Henry Morgenthau, 33 West Seventy-fourth Street, lessee; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

NAGLE AV, n s, 100 ft e of Hawthorne St, 100x160; Edward Gottheimer to Samuel Cohen $1

SAME PROPERTY; Eliot Norton to Edward Gottheimer 2,500

ELM ST, w s, 275 ft s of Maple St, 25x100; Henry W. H. Fredericks and another to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company 2

11TH ST, n s, at east line of Lot 292 of map of Unionport, 25x108; Thomas B. Watson and others to Margaret McGrath. 2,800

LOTS 403 and 405 of map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King of City Island; Donald MacKay, as executor, &c., to Henry Bischoff 2,900

HAMILTON ST, 164; Simon Lazarus and wife to Esther Lebowitz 1

34TH ST, 308 East; Jonas Cole to William W. Strouse 10

28TH ST, 63 ft w of 9th Av, 20x98.9; William R. Mason and wife to Margaret Gilmore 10,350

34TH ST, 101.3 ft e of 2d Av, 21.3x98.9; Jonas Cole to William W. Strouse 10

181ST ST, s s, 25 ft e of Audubon Av, 75x irregular to Aububon Av; Hugh Joachimson and wife to Emanuel Alexander, one-fourth part 6,750

98TH ST, s s, 518.4 ft e of 3d Av, 14.8x 26.2; William P. Rooney and wife to John J. Duffy 1

68TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 57.6x100.5; Frederick Carel and wife to F. H. Kastens, ¼ part 3,500

68TH ST, n s, 151.7 ft e of West End Av, 57.6x100.5; Frederick H. Kastens and wife to Frederick Carel, ¼ part 10

65TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Marius Desaye to Theresa Moran 2,000

77TH ST, s s, 272 ft w of West End Av, 22x102.2; James H. Snow to Delia M. Snow 1

115TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; John H. Rogan, referee, to Jacob Korn and another 10,500

115TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.10; Same to same 10,500

3D AV, w s, 32.2 ft s of 115th St, 30x 100; Daniel E. Seybel as executor, &c., to Fannie Myers 10

GERARD AV, e s, lots 1 to 4, map of Inwood, Jonas Cole to William W. Strouse. 1

LOTS 61 and 62, Map of 62 lots at Mount Hope; Rufus R. Randall and wife to Henry Clelland 1

LOT 189, Map Sec. A, Vyse estate; James Quinn and wife to J. J. Evans 875

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 175 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Daniel Krakauer. 1,100

LOTS 471 and 473, Map Section A, Vyse estate; Lawrence M. Hanretty and wife to John Harrington and another 6,250

Recorded Leases.

CALLAGHAN, Francis, and another, to Max Bahmann; 507 Lenox Av, 5 years, with privilege to purchase $600,

LOVE, Jane W., to Bernard Stahl & Co.; s e corner of 1st Av and 74th St, 5 years 4,500, 5,000

11TH Av, 5 years 1,200

PRESTON, Rebecca R., to Salvator Polloni and another; 170 8th Av, store, 5 years, per year 780

RAPHAEL, S. M., to Jacob Baschkopf; 125-125½ Division St, 10 years 3,000

SMITH, Isaac L., to R. F. Smith Company; n w corner of Bedford and Downing Sts, (part,) 4 10-12 years 3,867

TOWNSHEND, John, to Timothy J. O'Connell; s e corner of Broadway and 131st St, 25 years 150

TURNER, Herbert S., trustee, to Henry Brune and another; 34 Park Row, store, 3 years 3,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELL, Ferdinand A., and wife to Oliver I. Pilat; s s of 43d St, 76.2 ft w of Madison Av, 8 months $10,000

BECK, Morris, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 51st St, 406.3 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 4,000

BRYAN, William, and wife to John Bryan; n s of 50th St, 175 ft e of 11th Av; also e s of 10th Av, 70.4 ft n of 74th St, demand 5,387

SAME to the J. L. Mott Iron Works; e s of 10th Av, 70.4 ft n of 74th St, 2 months 6,000

CHRISTMAN, William H. and John, and George J. Christman and wife to Melanchthon W. Borland and Charles E. Strong, trustees, &c.; s s of Rivington St, 22.6 ft w of Tompkins St, 5 years 4,000

CALLAGHAN, Francis, and Patrick Reynolds and wives to John A. Cisco, trustees, for Hiram Smith, &c; 509 Lenox Av, 3 years 20,000

SAME to William Hall's Sons; n w corner of 135th St and Lenox Av, 1 year 5,000

SAME to Georgiana E. Arnold; w s of Lenox Av, 74.11 ft s of 136th St, 3 years 19,000

DE AGRAMONTE, Margaret P., to Irving Savings Institution; 340 West 40th St, 1 year 1,500

EGGERS, George W., and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of 3d Av, 49.10 ft s of 159th St; also s s of 5th Av, 50 ft w of land Port Morris branch New York and Harlem Railroad, 1 year 7,500

DELLI, Paoli Alessandro, and wife to Emanuel Arnstein; s s of 115th St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, ½ year 500

FOSTER, James P., to Matthew W. Busey; w s of Madison Av, 60.5 ft n of 53d St, demand 8,303

FITZPATRICK, Julia, to Emma R. Pulg; n s of Perry St, 126.2 ft e of Bleecker St, 3 years 10,000

FARLEY, John T. and wife, to James Livingston; 34 West 72d St, 1 year 8,000

FRIEDEL, Andreas, and wife to Jacob G. Fischer; n s of 152d St, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years 1,000

FLAGG, George W., and wife to Catharine H. Ranney; e s of Intervale Av, 200 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years 4,500

FERRIS, Annie, to Ida Ferris; e s of Nelson Av, 18 ft s of Devoe St, 1 year. 725

GLAUBER, Emanuel, and others to Samuel J. Levy; n w corner of Rivington and Attorney Sts, 2 years 10,000

GILMORE, Margaret, to Maria L. Pringle; n s of 28th St, 65 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years 7,000

GOTTHEIMER, Edward, to Solomon Moses; n s of Nagle Av, 100 ft e of Hawthorne St, 3 years 2,000

HEFFERNAN, Margaret, to Johannes Bagger; se s of Stebbins Av, 63.11 ft sw of 169th St, x80.2x60.2 ft to Home St, 3 years 4,000

KORN, Jacob, and Alessandro Delli Paoli and wife to Henrietta Kahn; s s of 115th St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 7,000

SAME to Same; s s of 115th St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 7,000

KRINKER, John, and wife to George F. Gifford; n of Forest Av, 71 ft s of 165th St, 3 years 4,000

KRAKAUER, Daniel, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; w s of Longfellow St, 175 ft s of 172d St, 3 years 680

LAEMMLE, David, and wife, to Walburger Gsell; 128 Christopher St, demand. 5,500

LANDAUER, Julius, and Maurice Kalm to Lewis Friedman; 127-129 Prince St, and 131-133 Wooster St, 2 years 8,000

MOORE, John A. and wife to Irving Savings Institution; s s of 29th St, 140 ft east of Lexington Av, 1 year 2,500

McGRATH, Dennis J., to Julius Ellinger; s s of Amsterdam Av, 50.3 ft n of 89th St, 2 years 2,500

MORAN, Theresa, to Marius Desaye and Mathilde Bouthin; s s of 65th St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 4 years 4,000

MARSHALL, Lelia R. and Gilbert N., Jr., to N. S. Washburn, committee, &c., of Maria J. Edwards; w s of Bloomingdale Road, 26.6 ft n of 17th St, 1 year. 980

MOONEY, John A., to David P. Condon; 353 West 27th St, 1 year 6,000

McGRATH, Margaret, to Thomas B. Watson and George P. Baisley; n s of 11th St, intersection of east line, lot 291, map of Unionport, 4¼ years 1,350

PATTERSON, Robert D. and wife, to The Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 6th Av, being east ½ of lot 648, map of Wakefield, installments 500

ROWLANDS, Owen W. and Jennie, to Robert D. Jones; n s of Tinton Av, 378.10 ft s of 163d St, 5 years 1,000

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Susan Dyckman; n e s of Muscoota St, 125 ft s e of Broadway, 1 year 10,000

TEN EYCK, William H., to Henry A. C. Taylor; n s of 92d St, 189 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 12,000

TAYLOR, Jennie C. and Winifred B., to Julie B. Brettell; e s of Arthur Av, at intersection line between 54th and 55th Sts, map of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., 2 years 325

VAN SCHAICK, Perkins, and wife to Charles F. Roe; n s of Waverly Place, 33.6 ft w of Green St, 5 years 75,000

SAME to same; e s of University Place, 102.8 ft n of Waverly Place, lease, 8 years 12,000

WARD, Olivia S., to Reginald Gordon; 48 West 17th St, 3 1-8 years 5,000

WILLIAMS, William B. and wife to Mariah R. Gahaghan; n w s of 2d Av, Lot 1 of map of fifty-eight lots at William's Bridge, 3 years 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

DYCKMAN, Isaac M., to Fannie F. Welch

DE WITT, William G., committee, &c., to administrators, &c., of John T. Housman ..... Order

HOUSMAN, Charles H., and another, administrators, &c., of John T. Housman, to Mary C. Smith 16,500

HINSBER, Mathias, and Theodor and Louis Arlon to Percival Knauth 4,000

JENNINGS, Michael J., to George Ehret. 1,500

MICHELS, Rosa, to Mayer Michaells.... 3,000

MARTIN, August L., executor, &c., of F. G. L. Huppe to Emilie Jeantel 8,500

SIRE, Albert I., to L. Lindsey Fountain.. 1

STEERS, Henry, as guardian, to Henry S. Lake, two assignments 2

Lis Pendens.

HOUSTON ST, n s, 226.9 ft w of Avenue A, 25.2x61.4, to 1st St x25x54.6; Charles Kirchner and another against Smith S. Brown and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

AVENUE A, n s, Lots 71 and 72, map of new Village of Jerome; executors of Daniel H. Douglass, deceased, against Patrick J. Kellett, individually and as executor, and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

SAME to the J. L. Mott Iron Works; e s of 10th Av, 70.4 ft n of 74th St, 2 months 5,387

CHRISTMAN, William H. and John, and George J. Christman and wife to Melanchthon W. Borland and Charles E. Strong, trustees, &c.; s s of Rivington St, 22.6 ft w of Tompkins St, 5 years 4,000

CALLAGHAN, Francis, and Patrick Reynolds and wives to John A. Cisco, trustees, for Hiram Smith, &c; 509 Lenox Av, 3 years 20,000

SAME to William Hall's Sons; n w corner of 135th St and Lenox Av, 1 year 5,000

SAME to Georgiana E. Arnold; w s of Lenox Av, 74.11 ft s of 136th St, 3 years 19,000

DE AGRAMONTE, Margaret P., to Irving Savings Institution; 340 West 40th St, 1 year 1,500

EGGERS, George W., and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of 3d Av, 49.10 ft s of 159th St; also s s of 5th Av, 50 ft w of land Port Morris branch New York and Harlem Railroad, 1 year 7,500

DELLI, Paoli Alessandro, and wife to Emanuel Arnstein; s s of 115th St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, ½ year 500

FOSTER, James P., to Matthew W. Busey; w s of Madison Av, 60.5 ft n of 53d St, demand 8,303

FITZPATRICK, Julia, to Emma R. Pulg; n s of Perry St, 126.2 ft e of Bleecker St, 3 years 10,000

FARLEY, John T. and wife, to James Livingston; 34 West 72d St, 1 year 8,000

FRIEDEL, Andreas, and wife to Jacob G. Fischer; n s of 152d St, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years 1,000

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BROOME ST, 508; David Brown against James McKibbin, owner, and Charles S. Sentell, owner and contractor 155

WALTON AV, e s, 225 ft n of 167th St, 25x125; Albert Blechner against Charles Kay, owner; James F. Ranson, contractor 84

BROOME ST, n s, 62.8 ft w of West Broadway, 19.11x49.11; David Brown against Charles S. Sentell, James McKibbin, and George H. Anderson, owners; Charles S. Sentell, contractor 145

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

AVENUE C, 133; Henry Rochmovitz, on William Praeger, to Alberene Stone Company ..... 87.

14TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 40x114; Ernest Bomavia, on Harris & Corwin e to Pit Raben 210

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—THE INTERNATIONAL PERMANENT EXHIBITION COMPANY.—The International Permanent Exhibition Company, which is situated in the Industrial Building, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, made an assignment yesterday to John J. McKelvey. It is a New Jersey corporation, with an office at 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was incorporated in April, 1895, with a capital stock of $300,000, and succeeded to the business of the Pan American Company, Judge Albert P. Bradstreet of Waterbury, Conn., is Vice President, and William T. Parks of Hartford Treasurer. The enterprise did not prove successful, and in November last H. B. McDowell obtained an attachment against the company for $5,079.

—THE TROPICAL DECORATING COMPANY.—The Tropical Decorating Company, which is situated in the Industrial Building, corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, made an assignment yesterday to John J. McKelvey. It has an office at 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, as it is a New Jersey corporation. Albert P. Bradstreet, who is President, is the Vice President of the International Permanent Exhibition Company, at the same address. Samuel A. Bennett is Secretary. It was organized in September, 1895, with a capital stock of $50,000, to have a permanent horticultural exhibition, and to import prepared plants for decoration, principally from Germany. An attachment was obtained against the company in December last for $3,114 by L. R. Mestaniz.

—THE MANHATTAN OPTICAL COMPANY.—Two attachments have been obtained against the Manhattan Optical Company, manufacturer of photo lenses, &c., with factory at Cresskill N. J., one for $40,249 in favor of Cecelia F. Weber on an assigned claim for money lent to the company from Oct. 27, 1892, to April 6, 1895, by the Treasurer, Edward Weber, and the other for $4,200 in favor of Joseph N. Goldbacher on a demand note of the company to the order of Emil Schaefer, who is President of the company. He is a well-known brewer. Deputy Sheriff Simonson took charge of the store at 1,209 Broadway under the first attachment. The company is a New Jersey corporation, organized in May, 1892, with a capital stock of $100,000. Gen. Schaefer, the President, said yesterday that negotiations for a settlement of the Weber claim have been pending for some time past, that the attachment was a surprise, and that it would probably be settled in a day or two.

Out of Town.

—A. C. BAILEY.—A. C. Bailey, dry goods merchant of Pictou, Nova Scotia, has assigned; liabilities, $30,000.

—MICHAEL J. MURPHY.—At Salem, Mass., Michael J. Murphy, shoe manufacturer, has filed a voluntary petition in insolvency. No schedules have been given.

—VULCAN BRASS COMPANY.—Homer H. Johnson of Cleveland was appointed receiver for the Vulcan Brass Company Tuesday. The assets of the company are placed at $35,000, and liabilities at $48,000.

—WRIGHT BROTHERS AND A. M. WRIGHT.—The Sheriff yesterday closed two of the largest business houses of Clearfield, Penn. —Wright Brothers' dry goods store and A. M. Wright's clothing store—on judgments aggregating $13,000. The liabilities may reach double this amount when other creditors enter their claims.

—EUGENE M. EARLE.—Eugene M. Earle, proprietor of the Earlington Hotel, Richfield Springs, N. Y., filed an assignment in this city yesterday to Charles C. Dickinson, giving preferences for $46,000 to Mrs. Elizabeth P. Earle for $6,000 for borrowed money, Mrs. Emma Louise Chadwick for $15,000 as indorser on a note, and Frank T. Earle for $25,000 for borrowed money. They are all of this city. The assignment provides that after paying the preferences the balance of the assets is to be applied to the payment of his individual debts, or as a member of the firm of E. M. Earle & Son. Mr. Earle was formerly a resident of this city, is connected with the well-known hotel family of that name, and is a son of the late original proprietor of Earle's Hotel on Canal Street, this city, from whose estate he was reported to have inherited over $300,000. He became proprietor of the hotel at Richfield Springs in 1889, and has since made extensive improvements there. Besides this venture Mr. Earle was interested in the Hotel Bristol, this city, from 1891 to 1894. His son, William Pitt Earle, was a partner in the business at Richfield Springs. A judgment for $276 was obtained against them there in the City Court yesterday in favor of D. R. Van Nostrand. George M. Wright, assignee of Hilton, Hughes & Co., also obtained a judgment yesterday in the Supreme Court against Mr. Earle for $2,205 on a note given to the firm.

Judgments.

ALDRICH, William H.—Alfred Nelson Company (Limited) $93

ANGELL, Annie B.—H. Martin, as assignee 104

BARTELS, Peter J.—B. F. Webb and others 137

BECK, Henry—M. F. Cunningham 25

BEERS, William L.—Hilton & Dodge Lumber Company 701

BENJAMIN, Frank H., and Elisha West —C. Musbach, costs 71

BLACK, Philo C.—Lewis S. Conor 80

BROWNE, John H.—W. H. Wiley 188

BURDICK, Henry C., and Nellie P.—E. R. Redhead 431

BURGER, Harris—A. Kuffler and another. 614

CHECKLEY, Richard S.—Jefferson H. White 222

COHEN, Max—J. R. Morse and others... 92

CONOVER, Joseph D.—C. Schefer and others 572

COOK, George T., and John Doyle—M. Lewis 111

CUNNINGHAM, Richard A.—James McLean 67

DEMAREST, Orlando—H. Elliott and others 89

SAME—

OLD ENGLISH PAINTINGS.

Pictures Owned by Catholina Lambert and George A. Hearn on View at Lotos Club.

For its second monthly art exhibition of the season the Lotos Club has been so exceptionally fortunate as to secure a collection of pictures by the early English masters, loaned by Catholina Lambert and George A. Hearn. This display, in the rich quality and high standard of its canvases, will astonish all but the small number of New York connoisseurs and collectors who have devoted themselves during the past few years to the study of and securing of examples of England's great painters of the closing years of the eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth century. It makes what must be considered the climax of the series of exhibitions of early English art, begun at the Union League Club a few Winters ago, and continued at long intervals at that club and the Lotos until now.

There are thirty-six canvases in the present exhibition, and it may be asserted safely that not one is an inferior example of the great painters whose names they bear.

Willcock's large and superb landscape, "Abingdon on the Thames," with its deep rich color, composition, superb tone quality, and magnificent sky, shows, for example, this painter as he has never been shown before in America, if, indeed, there are any better examples of his brush in his native land. There is also a landscape by Gainsborough, whose tone, atmosphere, and distance are marvelously fine, while a "Normandy Coast Scene" by Bonington, painted in a high key, sunny and bright, in the grouping of its figures on the beach, its air and sky, is among the best examples of this able painter ever shown.

Brief mention must be made of such canvases as Sir Thomas Lawrence's portraits of "Mrs. Lambert" and of the "Wife and Sister of the Spanish Ambassador"; of Thomas Barker's head of "A Philosopher"; of Constable's "Landscape" and "Windsor Castle"; of Hogarth's well-known "Peg Woffington"; of Sir Peter Lely's "Duchess of Portland" and "Sir William Temple"; of John Opie's "Mother and Child"; of Romney's "Lady Hamilton as Daphne"; of Richard Wilson's "Falls of Tivoli"; of Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Countess of Rockingham," "Mrs. Angelo," and "Portrait of Himself," and of Turner's fine interior, "Arundel Chapel."

From an individual viewpoint, Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Mrs. Lambert, with its exquisite and voluptuous color, the pose and expression of the seated figure, its tone, and the lovely bit of distant landscape, ranks easily first among the portraits. This is the picture which, after the death, by accident, of the beautiful original, her sorrowing husband walled up and which was not again seen until after his death, an interval of some twenty years.

Very fine, also, is Thomas Barber's "Philosopher," a grizzled old head, notable for its expression, and the high lights on the crown and forehead. Sir Peter Lely's portrait of Sir William Temple, rich in color, fine in expression, and character, and with remarkable painting of details of the costume, must also be noticed.

There will be a reception for gentlemen at the club on Saturday evening, and ladies having cards of invitation will be admitted to the exhibition on Monday and Tuesday afternoons next.

HIGH BUILDINGS IN BOSTON.

A Bill Restricting Them and Another for Electric Connections.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—In the House to-day George B. Upham presented a petition with a bill which provides for the restriction of the height of buildings in certain parts of the City of Boston to eighty feet. The act is not to apply to any building designed as a whole to be the only building in a block bounded on all sides by streets or ways, a permit for which has been granted by the Building Commissioner of Boston prior to the enactment of this act.

Representative Kennedy of Holyoke introduced a bill which provides that when the Board of Aldermen in a city or the Selectmen in a town decide that public convenience and necessity so require, they may authorize and empower any telephone company or association to make connections with and use the wires, poles, lines, instruments, and exchanges of any other company or association. The Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners shall fix the manner and conditions and the rate of compensation. A company that fails to make payment for the use of the apparatus of another company may be enjoined by either the Supreme or Superior Court until all payments in arrears are made.

Police Captain Woods on Trial.

Police Captain Anthony S. Woods of Long Island City was placed on trial yesterday before President John T. Grady of the Police Board. He is charged with having used a pass issued by Mayor Gleason on the Queens County Railroad while he was under suspension, in violation of the law, which provides that such passes must be used only while officers are performing their official duty.

Spanish Consul's Son Detained.

A. Blumenstell and T. Baldasano, son of the Spanish Consul here, were among the passengers on the steamship Vigilancia, which arrived from Havana yesterday. As they did not have certificates of acclimatization they were detained at Quarantine.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; superior table; references.

MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH ST., (PARK entrance.)—Elegant large rooms, with board; strictly first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

9TH ST, 16 WEST.—Square room; also hall room; together or separate; private house.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CECIL,
ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 118TH ST., New York.
NEW FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOTEL.
American plan.
Now open for inspection and engagements. References required.
Suites of two and three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Service, cuisine, and all appointments first-class.
Accessible by 6th and 9th Av. elevated cars.
CHARLES S. HOLMES.

THE HANOVER.
S. E. CORNER OF FIFTH AVE. AND 15TH ST.
A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one, or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.
E. W. EAGER, MANAGER.
THE

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH PROPER QUALIFICATIONS, and $20,000 to $30,000 can secure good position and interest in a large and successful manufacturing business of long standing; where returns are sure. S. C., box 172 Times Office.

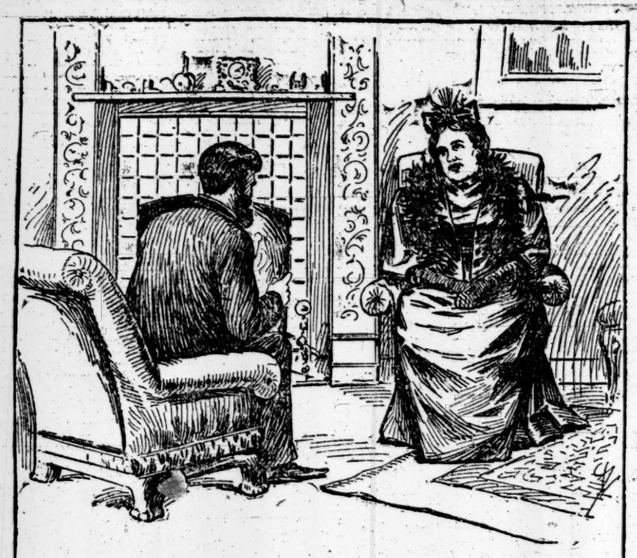
GET RICH QUICKLY; SEND FOR 300 INVENTIONS Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON SPEAKS
this D. SANKEY and J. H. BURKE sing in COOPER UNION
to-day at 3 P. M. Subject,
THE VALUE OF A SOUL.
Doors open at 2:30. Seats free.



A well-known clergyman, of Boston, says of

RIPANS Tabules

"I have *used* them with *so much* satisfaction that I now keep them always at hand, and they are the only remedy I do use except by a physician's prescription. They are all they claim to be."

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Three tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Jan. 27, Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210; From Boston: First tour, $315; second, $355; third, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

See Jack Frost's work at Niagara.

Grand Excursion to NIAGARA FALLS
VIA WEST SHORE RAILROAD,
Saturday, January 30th, 1897.
Only $8 for Round Trip.
TRAINS LEAVE
Franklin St.,.....5:45, 7:30 and 8 P. M.
West 42d St., fifteen minutes later.

BICYCLES.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

It's even money that we sooner or later sell to the rider who will spend a half hour in our factory and see how the "Kimball" is made.

Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St. station, 6th Ave L., and 300 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y. and 73 Court St., B'lyn. Best instruction; low fee; term begins now. Free Spanish lecture Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL,
35 West 90th St.
Kindergarten. Primary, Intermediate.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly experienced Swiss maid; good hairdresser, dressmaker; packer and sailor; traveling preferred; linguist; answer by letter. L. B., Room 286, Holland House, 5th Av.

MAID.—As lady's maid; thoroughly experienced; perfect seamstress, dressmaker, hairdresser; highly recommended. Duchene, Box 315 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; wages $25 per month; first-class reference. 241 West 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress to take home ladies' and family washing; reference. Mrs. Ryan, 844 Lexington Av.

LAUNDRESS and COOK.—By first-class laundress and good plain cook by day, month, or week. Golden, 351 West 44th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined, competent North German (Hanoverian) to children from three years on; teaches German; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl to take care of children, do plain sewing, and make herself useful. 147 East 32d St.

NURSE.—By respectable woman with reference to take care of baby and assist with housework. Dwyer, 308 West 43d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a perfect seamstress capable of remodeling dresses; work by the day; well recommended. M. F. Smallwood, 230 West 62d St.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT LADY DESIRES position of trust or as caretaker; competent and thorough in all household duties and sewing; good home more of an object than large remuneration. Miss Hall, 149 East 83d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent Swedish butler; highly recommended by family with which he lived for several years; other excellent references; perfectly sober, reliable, and intelligent man; tall and of neat appearance. N., Box 26, 446 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent Englishman; a first-class valet, clever and valet; with a first-class family; references very satisfactory. A. B., care of W. M. Taylor, 6 East 72d St.

BUTLER.—By French-Swiss butler; understands his business thoroughly; good silver cleaner; first-class city references. Butler, 221 West 34th St.

BUTLER.—A lady will recommend her French butler, who is sober, competent, well-mannered, very tall, nice appearance; country or city. Butler, 210 West 25th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple as butler and cook; two and four years' references; first-class; wages $80 for couple. 928 6th Av., tailor store.

BUTLER and HOUSE SERVANT.—By butler and house servant; well up in the duties of gentleman's house; personal reference. H. T., Box 232 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an experienced private family butler; willing, honest, quick, and neat; temperate; first-class personal city reference. S. T., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; single; willing and obliging; excellent valet; highest references. Flynn, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By English butler; good appearance and address; employer can be seen. G. L., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, sober, reliable, all-round man; experienced, competent, temperate; generally useful; not afraid of work; tend furnace, milks, &c.; city or country; best city and country references. C., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN—Married; thoroughly experienced; several years' unexceptionable (accessible) metropolitan recommendations; skilful driver; stylish appearance; temperate, obliging, industrious, punctual, trustworthy; expectations moderate. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; nine years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; last employer will certify. Curley, 884 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; good driver; honest, sober, willing; well recommended. Coachman, 5 West 60th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; Protestant; age thirty-one; good appearance; willing and obliging; highest references. W., care of Flandrau, Broome St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—English; aged 40; married; no family; 21 years' experience in greenhouse, graperies; accustomed to the management of a gentleman's country place; several years' good reference. J. H. A., Box 17, Babylon, L. I.

GARDENER, &c.—By married man who has thorough knowledge of glass and outdoor gardening and general management of gentleman's place; references. Diekman, Box 247 Sing Sing, N. Y.

GARDENER, &c.—By young Swede as gardener on gentleman's place; understands good care of horses; many years' experience; best references. Gardener, 227 East 81st St.

GARDENER.—German; married; without children; understands the business in all its branches. F. Leible, care Stader, 215 East 56th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By Englishman; age, twenty-six; competent and reliable; personal reference. Albert, Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND or SINGLE MAN.—As second man or single-handed; competent, reliable, sober, and obliging; best personal references. M., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—As second man or single butler; good reference; city or country. C. A., Box 88, 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Gentleman wants to find place for trusted man; useful around house, small country place, or as janitor; highest references. D. B. H., 1,226 Boulevard.

Valets.

VALET.—Englishman, respectable and reliable, would like one or two gentlemen to valet; present employer can be seen; disengaged on the 1st. Reliable, Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

CLERK.—By young man (29) as clerk; best references. W. P. S., Box 172 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—First footman. Apply, forenoon, to butler, 5 East 26th St.

WINTER RESORTS.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.
THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.
The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles; Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

LAUREL IN THE PINES.
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HAMILTON HOTEL
HAMILTON BERMUDA
OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY
MEAD & BROOKS Managers

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 30, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne"); at 10 AM, for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria"); at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM, (supplementary 11:30 AM,) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas; also for Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Carthagena and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Philadelphia; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and Petit Goave, per steamship Alps, (letters for other parts of Haiti, and for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala must be directed "per Alps"); at 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM,) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Altai, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Altai"); at 10 AM, (supplementary 11 AM,) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 10:30 AM, for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik"); at 11 AM, for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana"); at 2 PM, for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla., at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM, previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. §30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. §31 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. §31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Trave, Tu.,	Feb. 2, 10 AM	Spree, Tu.,	Feb. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu.,	Feb. 9, 10 AM	Trave, Tu.,	Mch. 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu.,	Feb. 16, 10 AM	Aller, Tu.,	Mch. 9, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda.	Feb. 6, 10 AM	†Ems,	Feb. 27, 10 AM
*Columbia,	Feb. 13, 11 AM	†Werra	Mch. 6, 10 AM
†Kaiser,	Feb. 20, 10 AM	†Fulda,	Mch. 13, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y.	Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.

Columbia,	Mch. 25, 7 A.M.	Columbia,	May 13, 7 A.M.
F. Bismarck,	Apr. 8, 10 AM	F. Bismarck,	May 27, 10 AM
Normannia,	Ap. 29, 10 AM	Normannia,	June 3, 10 AM

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....	Feb. 3	ST. PAUL.....	Feb. 24
NEW YORK....	Feb. 10	NEW YORK....	March 3
ST. LOUIS.....	Feb. 17	ST. LOUIS....	March 10

WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.

Friesland,	Feb. 3, noon	West'land,	Feb. 17, noon
Kens'gton,	Feb. 10, 11 AM	South'wk,	Feb. 24, 11 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Jan. 30, 9 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe.....Sat., Feb. 6, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic,	Feb. 3, Noon	Britannic,	Mar. 3, Noon
Majestic,	Feb. 10, Noon	Majestic,	Mar. 10, Noon
Germanic,	Feb. 17, Noon	Germanic,	Mar. 17, Noon
Adriatic,	Feb. 24, Noon	Teutonic,	Mar. 24, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania,	Jan. 30, 2 PM	Etruria,	Feb. 20, 7:30 AM
Umbria,	Feb. 6, 8:30 AM	Servia,	Feb. 27, 1 PM
Aurania,	Feb. 13, 1 PM	Umbria,	Mch. 6, 7 AM

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C.; the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

ALGONQUIN,	Chas. & Jack...	Saturday,	Jan. 30
SEMINOLE,	Chas. & Jack.....	Tuesday,	Feb. 2
COMANCHE,	Chas. & Jack.....	Friday,	Feb. 5
IROQUOIS,	Chas. & Jack.....	Saturday,	Feb. 6

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC, via Honolulu		Feb. 2,	1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.		Feb. 13,	1 P. M.
DORIC		Feb. 23,	1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu		March 4,	1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu		Mch. 13,	1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 7:30 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday night) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 418 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in the coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.
7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.
8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Jayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M. Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 6:35 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara

WOMEN AND THE CHARTER

SOME THINGS THEY WOULD HAVE LAWMAKERS CONSIDER.

Resolutions Adopted at a Meeting Favoring Like Municipal Benefits with Men—Dr. Mary P. Jacobi and Others Speak.

An interested body of women filled the floor of the Carnegie Lyceum yesterday afternoon, and more women—a representative gathering from all parts of the Greater New York—the stage, the former to listen and the latter to talk on the position to be obtained, if possible, for women through the greater city charter.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake presided, and introduced the speakers. These were Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, who spoke on "General Considerations"; Mrs. Harriett Stanton Blatch of England, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who spoke of "Women in English Municipalities"; Miss Harriette A. Keyser, who gave statistics concerning the "industrial conditions" of women in America, and Dr. Harriette Keatinge, who spoke of "Women in Medicine."

Mrs. Priscilla S. Hackstaff, a worker in the cause of political equality, from Brooklyn, read the resolutions, which are to be sent to Albany. They were unanimously adopted. Permission was given to the few men present to vote. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, The charter which is to provide for the government of the "City of New York" is now under consideration, and

Whereas, Of the adult citizens dwelling within the limits of the new city, about one-half will be women, therefore

Resolved, That in the interests of these women citizens, we ask:

First—That there may be contained somewhere in the charter an explanatory clause, stating that wherever the masculine noun and pronoun are used, they shall be held to apply to persons of both sexes, so that women shall not only be taxed for the support of the City Government, and suffer penalties for misdemeanors on equal terms with men, but shall also share the benefits of all privileges bestowed on men.

Second—That in all departments of the City Government, there shall be established the rate of equal pay for equal work, without regard to the sex of the person performing the labor.

Third—That in city institutions which receive women prisoners, patients, paupers, or otherwise dependent inmates, women officials shall be appointed in different capacities.

Fourth—That women physicians shall be eligible for all positions in city hospitals and asylums where women patients are received, and that the maternity and gynecological wards shall be under their control.

Fifth—That the insane and criminal women shall have the opportunity of being examined before commitment by women physicians if so desired by them or those having them in charge.

Sixth—That women shall be appointed to serve on the Board of Health, on the Board of Education, and as Commissioners of Charity.

After Mrs. Blake had explained the purpose of the meeting, Dr. Jacobi was heard. She said:

"It is difficult to take a lively interest in any department of the City Government while being excluded from the practical participation in its affairs. But I would urge those women whose tastes and capacities lead them to a predominant interest in public affairs to follow examples which have already been set, and so to master some portion of the structure of this body politic, of this great new city which is to be, that when opportunity offers they may be on hand to profit by opportunity, and at the same moment to serve both themselves and other women and the State."

"This is the way things stand with women in England to-day," said Mrs. Stanton-Blatch. "To municipal and county councils single women and widows may elect, but cannot be elected, while those women who have fallen into the estate of marriage may neither elect nor be elected. To school boards any woman may be elected, but no married woman can vote for herself or any one else."

The addresses of Dr. Keatinge and Miss Keyser were received with applause. Mrs. Esther Hermann, Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Miss Adele Field, and Mrs. E. A. Bradley were among those on the platform.

WORKING ON THE CHARTER.

Commissioners Determine Police Salaries and Other Details.

The Greater New York Commission met yesterday afternoon in the private office of Mayor Strong, and remained in session from 1 to 6 o'clock. Various details of the charter awaiting determination were considered, and some of them were agreed to.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford had remained over in Albany after the dinner to Senator-elect Platt to consult with Gov. Black and others as to an extension of time for the presentation of the charter. The Commissioners are generally of the opinion that an extension to Feb. 15 will be long enough to enable the presentation of the completed charter. The special committee of the commission which will go to Albany for the purpose of watching the course of legislation in reference to Greater New York has not yet been determined upon.

That section of the Dock Department chapter concerning the acquirement of dock property outside of the present limits of the City of New York was considered, and the following resolution was adopted: "That the same authority be given the city to condemn dock property in all parts of its territory as it now has on Manhattan Island." The subject was referred to ex-Judge Dillon to prepare the scheme of law by which such dock property is to be acquired in the greater city.

The question as to how the salaries of the police who are to come into the city under the charter should be adjusted was settled. The salaries of the present policemen in this city are to remain the same, but seven grades of patrolmen are to be created for the Greater New York, with salaries of $800, $900, $1,100, $1,200, $1,300, $1,350, and $1,400 per year respectively. The Brooklyn policemen and the Queens County policemen will come in at their present salaries, and will go at once into the proper grade, and, of course, will be subject to promotion to higher grades after the first year. Similar arrangements have been made for the Fire Department, but the grades have not yet been determined upon.

The subject of city street franchises was also considered, and it was again determined that franchises should only be granted for a period of twenty-five years, and never in perpetuity. After twenty-five years the city has the option of taking the property and operating it itself or of renewing the privilege to the company for another term of twenty-five years. It is left to the Municipal Assembly to determine the terms upon which a franchise shall be renewed, in case it is renewed, or to determine the valuation in case it is to be taken by the city.

Policemen Want to be Heard.

The Police Board received a communication yesterday from a committee of the force representing every grade above Roundsmen, asking to be permitted to present to the Greater New York Commission or to the Legislature their views upon such provisions of the police chapter of the proposed charter of the City of New York as relate to their grades. The communication was signed by Deputy Chief Cortright, Acting Inspector Brooks, Capt. Thomas, and Sergt. Tims, and approved by Chief Conlin. The Commissioners took the matter under consideration.

Morgue Keeper White's $1,000 Fee.

The investigation of the charges against Morgue Keeper White, accused of selling bodies for purposes of dissection, was continued yesterday before the Charities Commissioners. Prof. G. S. Huntington of Columbia College testified that in 1890 he made an agreement to pay White $1,000 a year for subjects suitable for dissection. He understood the college was entitled to the subjects, and the fee to White was to induce him to take care that only suitable subjects were sent to the college. It was not a matter of purchase or sale. The hearing will be continued to-day.

LEGAL NOTES.

SUIT FOR TWELVE CENTS.—Arguments were gravely presented by opposing counsel before the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, and decision was reserved, on an appeal from a judgment for 12 cents. Jacob Samek, about a year ago pawned a coat with Pawnbrokers John and Charles Stick for a loan of $4. Samek answered affirmatively when asked if he was willing to pay 12 cents for extra care of the coat, but when he called to redeem his pledge he would not give this added sum, saying he had read in the newspapers that the charge was unlawful, and he appealed from judgment against him in a district court. The respondents claimed the charge was reasonable, and not in any way oppressive.

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THE FISHERIES SEIZURE LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, gave a decision yesterday declaring the provisions of the fisheries, game, and forest law, authorizing summary seizure of property, to be unconstitutional. The oyster sloop Jessie, charged with having violated the fisheries law in disturbing the oysters of Peter Polworth, lawfully planted in Prince's Bay, was summarily seized; and then the vessel's owners, Thomas Colon and others, brought a replevin action against John W. Fisk and another, who made the seizure. To the defendants' answer that they were officers of the law, and that they made the seizure because the sloop was violating the law, the plaintiffs demurred that the law was unconstitutional. The law provides that a Justice of the Peace may order the sale of vessels under such circumstances and turn over the proceeds to the State Fisheries Commissioners. Justice Hatch, giving the opinion, says: "The provisions of the present law failed to provide for a trial and determination of the issues which may be presented by a jury, and, therefore, worked a change in the general usage which has heretofore prevailed in such cases. We are, therefore, of opinion that this act, so far as it provides for a determination of the question of forfeiture by a Justice, without the intervention of a jury, is within the prohibition of the Constitution and repugnant thereto, as there is a divestiture of property of the individual without due process of law, and in violation of his right to trial by jury."

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CITY COURT'S JURISDICTION.—Henry Maas recovered judgment in the City Court for about $300 in a suit against the Cunard Steamship Company for non-delivery of baggage belonging to him, which was intrusted to the care of the company's agent at Hamburg, Germany, for transportation on one of its steamers, on which he was a passenger. The main defense was that the city Court had no jurisdiction, it being a local court, having no power to send original process out of the county, and the plaintiff resided in Brooklyn. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment, holding that the City Court has jurisdiction of an action against a foreign corporation on a contract made abroad, provided the plaintiff be a resident of the State, though a non-resident of this county.

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LIABILITY OF CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—In a suit by Richard J. Swanscoat, in the United States Circuit Court, to enforce against Charles Remsen and others, as Directors of a corporation, a personal liability for a debt of the corporation, on the ground of failure to file an annual report, Judge Wallace has decided, overruling a demurrer to the complaint, that it is not necessary to allege that a judgment has been recovered and execution returned unsatisfied against the corporation. This is contrary to the conclusion arrived at by Justice Russell in a recent case before him. Judge Wallace says the decision of the Court of Appeals, (147 N. Y., 603,) on which Justice Russell relied, was not applicable, the action there being one in equity, under Section 24 of the corporation law, intended to create an equitable fund for the equal benefit of all the creditors of the corporation, to be resorted to after the ordinary remedies at law against the corporation itself have been exhausted.

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RIGHTS OF TROLLEY CARS AND WAGONS.—In a suit by Nicholas Delaney against the Yonkers Railroad Company, the Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, has reversed a judgment for defendant, on dismissal of the complaint. While a stage owned by plaintiff was proceeding along Yonkers Avenue on Sept. 2, 1892, the driver perceived a trolley car coming very rapidly, about 800 feet away. The avenue was being paved, and it was impossible to pass over it at this point except upon the tracks of the trolley road. The driver, on seeing the car, immediately stopped his team and called loudly to the motorman, but the car came swiftly, and the collision injured the horses and damaged the vehicle. The driver, on the trial, said his reason for waiting until the car was about twenty-five feet away before shouting, was that he expected the car to stop before it struck the stage. The dismissal on the trial was put upon the ground that the driver "was guilty of contributory negligence in not ascertaining whether he could pass over that 400 feet before a car would come along which had a right to pass over, independent of him." Justice Bartlett, giving the opinion for reversal, says that "in so doing the trial court assumed as matter of law that if there was an approaching car in sight, no matter how far off, it was the duty of the driver of the stage to keep off the blockaded section of the avenue until the car had gone over it. We are of the opinion that this view was erroneous. The driver testified that the collision had occurred about the middle of the blockaded section, and that he saw the car 600 or 800 feet ahead. This statement authorized the inference that the stage was upon the portion of the road which was undergoing repair before the driver saw a car at all, and that the motorman would have perceived the presence of the stage there if he had exercised reasonable care and kept a good lookout, and could readily have avoided running down the plaintiff's team."

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—BROKER'S COMMISSIONS.—Banned Friend secured judgment in the City Court in his suit against Gottlieb Jetter for commissions as broker, for services in negotiating and effecting for him an exchange of premises 1,500 and 1,592 Madison Avenue, for 52 Willett Street, New York City. After the agreement for sale had been entered into, the defendant withdrew from his transaction. The Appellate Term, in affirming the judgment, Justice Bischoff giving the opinion, holds that a broker is entitled to his commissions when he has produced a purchaser, able and willing to bind himself to the transaction at the seller's terms, and his right to such commissions is not affected by the withdrawal of the seller (his employer) based upon the broker's refusal to modify his own contract of employment at the time when his services had been thus employed.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—E. Harrmann Lumber Company of New York, to deal in lumber and furniture; capital, $300,000. Directors—Louis C. Roegener, Thomas M. Rowlette, and S. Lewis Moody of New York.

—Thomas C. Dunham of New York City, to deal in paints and painters' supplies; capital, $20,000. Directors—Thomas C. Dunham, T. C. Dunham, Jr., William A. Wheeler, William Jacques, Jr., and Henry P. Dunham of New York City.

—Fonda, Kelly & Snow of Rochester, to manufacture ladies' fine shoes; capital, $21,000. Directors—William T. Fonda, James E. Kelly of Rochester and Joseph H. Snow of Fairport.

—Miller Brothers & Cook of New York, to manufacture powder for polishing metals and glass and to purchase contracts for mining privileges; capital, $100,000. Directors—Edward N. Cook and Theodore Miller of New York and William Miller of New York.

—The Bay Shore Electric Company, to furnish electricity for light, heat, and power in the town of Islip, Suffolk County; capital, $10,000. Directors—Freeman F. Halse, Josiah Robbins, William W. Halse, Selah T. Clock, Eugene P. Strong, John R. Howell of Bay Shore and Edward B. Mowbray of Brooklyn.

—Saratoga Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Saratoga Springs; capital, $300,000. Directors—Fred D. Tappen of 49 East Sixty-eighth Street, New York City; William Alexander Smith, Charles S. Fairchild, Newman Erb, Osborn W. Bright, Lewis B. Woodruff, and William W. Miller of New York.

For a New Engine Company.

The Fire Commissioners voted yesterday in favor of establishing a new fire company in Forty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. It will be known as Engine Company No. 65, and will be one of the finest in the city.

BOUGHT BY MR. WHITNEY

CONTROL OF THE SECOND AVENUE ROAD IN HIS HANDS.

It Is Believed This Transaction Means the Absorption of the Second Avenue Road by the Metropolitan Traction Company.

William C. Whitney said yesterday that he had bought a controlling interest in the stock of the Second Avenue Railroad Company. It was offered to him several days ago.

Mr. Whitney's close relations with the Metropolitan Traction Company lead to the belief that the purchase of the Second Avenue line means that it will be merged into the traction system.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Traction Company, said last night that Mr. Whitney and those interested with him in the purchase are also heavy stockholders in this company. "I cannot say now," he added, "whether or not the new line will be immediately merged into the Traction Company, but the relations between them will be very close, and passengers on that line will enjoy all the facilities of the Metropolitan."

The Second Avenue line owns 13.5 miles of double track, and controls 3.38 miles more under lease. The main line extends from Fulton Ferry to Harlem River, through Fulton Street to Water Street, to Peck Slip, through South Street to Oliver Street, then to Park Row, to the Bowery, to Grand Street, to Forsyth Street, to East Houston Street, and on to the Harlem. The returning line leaves Second Avenue at Chrystie, goes to Grand, and from Park Row at Pearl Street it runs to Peck Slip. Other branches run from Second Avenue at Twenty-third Street to First Avenue, and on to Allen and Grand Streets and the Bowery; from Park Row through Worth Street to Broadway; a crosstown line from the foot of East Ninety-second Street, to Avenue A, to Eighty-sixth Street, to Madison Avenue, to Eighty-fifth Street, and through Central Park at Eighty-sixth Street; and a branch from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Second Avenue, to Stuyvesant Place, to Astor Place, and to Broadway. These lines cross the Metropolitan Traction lines at a number of points, and their absorption into that system gives it access into extensive new territory.

The capitalization of the Second Avenue line is $5,762,000, which represents $1,862,000 of capital stock, $1,600,000 consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due Nov. 1, 1909, and $300,000 debenture 5 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1909. A mortgage for $60,000 at 5 per cent. is due now.

The company has done a large business. Its lines have been operated since 1854. It has carried annually for the last five years 19,000,000 to 20,270,000 passengers. In 1895 its gross receipts were $957,465, and its net income $191,024. It owns nearly 2,000 horses and 350 cars. The present officers are George S. Hart, President; Charles F. Cox, Vice President; John B. Underhill, Secretary, and Henry R. Doremus, Treasurer.

The Metropolitan now owns 184 miles of track, 32.12 miles of which are operated by cable and electricity, and 152.70 by horses. The addition of the Second Avenue lines will make the grand total 197.5 miles.

CONVERTED TO CHRISTIANITY.

A Secretary of the Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg Baptized Here.

Mr. Akiyama, a Secreaary of the Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg, was converted to Christianity while passing through this city recently on his way to Japan. He arrived here Jan. 14, and put up at the Sturtevant House.

In his room he found a Bible. He picked it up one day, and soon became interested. He read on, and found in its pages many things that he believed. The new religion it presented to him arrested his curiosity, and ended by conquering his conviction, and he decided to abandon Shintoism for Christianity.

Mr. Akiyama sent for Frank Bang of the Sturtevant House and consulted him. Mr. Bang sent for the Rev. Mr. Clark of the Marble Collegiate Church, who is his personal friend.

Mr. Clark went promptly, and spent some time that day and for several days following in talking with the Japanese about the Bible. The latter wanted to embrace the new faith at once, but Mr. Clark urged deliberation. Mr. Akiyama, however, insisted upon being baptized at once. Thereupon he was invited to attend the session of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church of America, Thursday, at 25 East Twenty-second Street, and was then baptized by Mr. Clark. While he understands English well, the theological vocabulary was unfamiliar to the convert, and whenever Mr. Clark came upon a strange word in the baptismal service of the Reformed Church the Japanese would stop him and ask what it meant. He did not answer a question until he understood the meaning of every word in it and its full purport. One of the words that puzzled him was "communion." After the colloquial meaning of the word was understood, the theological meaning had to be grasped before the convert would commit himself to a confession of belief. "The Lord's Supper" required some time to explain, but when these and other terms were understood, the Japanese said he was ready, and was baptized.

Mr. Akiyama is from an old and respectable family of Japan, and he has made a career for himself in the diplomatic service of his country. He is well educated, is trained in Western customs, and speaks several of the languages of Europe. On his return to Tokio, Japan, he will connect himself with the mission of the Reformed Church there. He left this city for San Francisco Friday, and expects to sail for Yokohama this week.

IN FAVOR OF CAPT. MARTENS.

A Dead-lock in the Police Board Saves Him from Dismissal.

The case of Capt. Frederick W. Martens, now of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, accused of accepting a bribe of $15 when he was a Sergeant of the Tremont squad, in 1891, was brought before the Police Board yesterday.

Commissioner Roosevelt brought up the matter, asking if the case could not be acted on. Commissioner Parker said he had not examined the records, and was not ready to vote for Capt. Martens's dismissal. Mr. Roosevelt said the papers had been in Mr. Parker's hands for two months, and Mr. Parker retorted that Mr. Roosevelt had held them a year before giving them to the Board.

Mr. Roosevelt said he understood Mr. Parker would vote to dismiss the Captain if certain parts of the testimony were stricken out, and Mr. Andrews said that was also his understanding of the status of the case.

Mr. Parker said he could not help what they had understood, he had never made any such statement, and he would not so vote. Finally the question was put to the vote. Messrs. Roosevelt and Andrews voted to dismiss, and Messrs. Grant and Parker voted no.

This action saves Capt. Martens, as it is unlikely, even if the charges are brought up again, that the vote will be changed.

Third Avenue Line Extension Case.

In the matter of Justice Smyth's decision in favor of Thomas H. O'Connor, a taxpayer, enjoining the Third Avenue Railway Company from constructing the proposed King's Bridge extension, a motion was made yesterday before Judge Andrews, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, for a stay of judgment in the case, pending the reargument in the Beekman case, which comes up in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, on Friday, Feb. 5. Mr. Edward Lauterbach of counsel for the Third Avenue Company, prepared an affidavit setting forth that material facts had been overlooked by the court, and that questions of law have arisen which require review. If the motion for a reargument is denied, the case will be appealed.

HOTEL DISMANTLED.

Guests of the Metropolitan Roused from Sleep and Turned Out Under Dispossess Proceedings.

"My lodging is on the cold, cold ground," was the tune moodily hummed by many a sleepy guest of the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday morning, as he obeyed the Deputy Marshal's request to move out as soon as possible.

Justice Daniel F. Martin of the Sixth District Court issued a dispossess warrant Tuesday to satisfy an unpaid chattel mortgage of $16,000 on the hotel furniture in favor of John J. Matthews, sometimes known as "Mayor of the Bowery." The mortgage was foreclosed the same night, and Henry Reid placed in charge. Upon hearing of this, Messrs. Thorley, Munzdorf, and others, who hold the property on a long lease from the Gilsey estate, and who in turn sublet it to Fife & Petty, the hotel managers, closed up the hotel and filed a claim for unpaid rent amounting to $3,000. On top of this came an attachment for $3,188 in favor of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company for meat furnished to the hotel.

All day yesterday was a scene of bustle, confusion, and disintegration, and large Saratoga trunks, guests, porters, beds, bureaus, and Deputy Marshals were coming down the staircase in an endless procession.

Mr. Fife was most unwilling to talk, but denied emphatically that the trouble was in any way due to poor business. "On the contrary," he said, "we have been doing an excellent business, and the proceedings taken by Mr. Matthews are due entirely to a personal matter."

In other quarters it was said the hotel has not been doing a good business, and the small number of daily entries on the register was mentioned as evidence of this statement. Mr. Petty is supposed to represent Mr. Matthews's interest in the firm of Fife & Petty. Whether there has been a falling out between the three, and just what the sixteen-thousand-dollar-note really represents, no one knows except the principals, and they refuse to tell.

The entire building, including the stores, rents for $50,000, of which $27,000 is the rent of the hotel and $23,000 of the stores below. Mr. Munzdorf, the optician, whose store is in the building, said he was not worried, and did not think the lessees would be affected. "We shall merely go ahead and sub-let it to some one else," he said. Mr. Thorley seemed equally unconcerned, and evidently considered his arrears of rent were safe enough.

Although the guests were notified quite early by the Marshal and his deputies that they would have to move out, every one was courteously treated, and given all the time he wanted to prepare. In fact, at 4 P. M. a number of guests had not yet moved. The furniture was first moved out from the occupied rooms, and no attempt was made to touch anything in the rooms of guests until they had moved. At first, some little difficulty was experienced with the police, who complained that the ejected furniture was blocking the sidewalk and obstructing traffic, but Henry Reid, Mr. Matthews's representative, soon had furniture vans on hand, and carted the things away as soon as they were brought down.

With a few exceptions, everybody took the matter good naturedly, and the only people worried are the employes, who stood round and discussed the chances of getting their wages. It is said, however, that there will be no trouble, and that money will be forthcoming from somewhere to settle all indebtedness.

A BIG VIADUCT PLANNED.

Proposed Extension of Amsterdam Avenue North from Fort George.

Under the direction of property owners and residents of the upper end of Manhattan Island, in the vicinity of Washington Heights, plans and estimates have been prepared for an extension of Amsterdam Avenue from Fort George to Emerson Street, about half a mile to the north. The co-operation of the city authorities will be asked in submitting this project to the State Legislature within a few days.

A design for a steel viaduct, including two large arches, has been prepared by Engineer William Barclay Parsons. It is proposed by means of this viaduct to span Sherman Creek Basin at a point about half a mile south of the Harlem Ship Canal. The total length of the steel structure will be about 2,000 feet, and to this will be added about 1,000 feet of masonry and earthwork, making a strong, but in many respects ornamental, highway from the bluff at Fort George to the meadow lands beyond. The viaduct is to be 60 feet wide, with a forty-foot roadway and two outer ten-foot sidewalks. The estimated cost of the improvement is $1,400,000.

There will be two high stone towers on each side of Sherman Creek, which will support one of the longest arches of the kind yet constructed. This arch will have a span of 515 feet, which is 5 feet longer than the Washington Bridge arch. The height of the viaduct over Sherman Creek will be 85 feet in the clear. Over the new Speedway there will be an arch with a span of 200 feet. In speaking of the project last evening, Engineer Parsons said: "I have endeavored to make a design which, while being thoroughly practical and substantial, should be ornamental and not an eyesore in the locality."

A bill giving authority to the New York City Government to undertake the work of thus extending Amsterdam Avenue has been prepared, and a copy has already been submitted to Mayor Strong for his information and approval. A long petition accompanies the bill, signed by property owners who desire this improvement. Unless serious opposition to the measure develops on the part of the municipal authorities, it is expected that the bill will be introduced in the Legislature next week.

The building of such a viaduct, it is urged, will open up all that part of Manhattan Island opposite Morris Dock. The proposed structure will start from the crest of the bluff immediately over the point where the Harlem Speedway turns into Dyckman Street. On one side of Sherman Creek Basin, which is to be spanned, a dock is in process of construction under the direction of the Dock Board. This dock is designed to accommodate vessels unloading material for the great building operations which are expected to be begun in that part of the city next Spring.

TAMMANY CONCILIATORY.

Such Is Its Attitude Concerning Some Campaign Antagonists.

No decision was reached yesterday by the managers of Tammany Hall as to who should be made Chairman of the Committee on Organization, to succeed Henry D. Purroy. This committee will meet to-morrow night. Several names are under consideration for the Chairmanship, but if any one of them was decided on last night, the managers kept very close about it.

This afternoon at Tammany Hall the special committee of seven, appointed to decide upon the contest from the Thirty-third Assembly District, which concerns the fight between the Hayes-Davidson and the Burke-Fuller factions, will meet and hear evidence in the contest. Ex-Police Justice Andrew J. White will probably be Chairman of the committee.

There was much discussion yesterday as to who would be the Vice Chairmen of the standing committees of Tammany, but no selections were given out. It is supposed these places will go to men who were not able to co-operate with Tammany last year. There is a rumor that ex-Mayor Gilroy may be named as one of the standing committees' Chairmen. The Vice Chairmen as well as the Chairmen of these standing committees will be members of the Executive Committee this year, and it is possible that there may be some surprises when the Vice Chairmen are announced.

It is plainly the plan of the Tammany managers to conciliate the Democrats who were against the organization's policy in the last campaign, in as far as they are able.

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, who has launched his Tammany Home Rule organization, as already told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, said yesterday in reference to the letter which W. J. Bryan sent to John C. Sheehan under date of Dec. 1, and which was read Tuesday night at the Tammany General Committee meeting: "Mr. Bryan is well known throughout the country as a most forgiving and generous man, and his letter did not surprise me. Mr. Sheehan's collection of albums, certificates of character, and various documents bolstering up the weakness of his record is getting to be very voluminous and interesting. It is perhaps worthy of note that he did not deem it wise to show Mr. Bryan's kind letter until two months after its date. Perhaps he was afraid of scaring off some of the gold bugs whom he has taken to his arms."

Mr. Sheehan refused to talk about the matter.

LONG WAIT FOR AMBULANCE

Woman Lay Thirty Minutes in a Cold Hallway Before any Medical Aid Arrived.

SHE WAS SEVERELY BURNED.

Roosevelt Hospital Surgeon Took Her to Bellevue and for This He Was Censured — What President James A. Roosevelt Says of the Hospital Work.

Mrs. Cynthia McLean, the wife of an ice-wagon driver, living at 683 Eighth Avenue, was seriously burned on the back, face, and limbs yesterday morning, at her home. Afterward she lay for over half an hour in the cold hallway of the house, while the police and firemen were trying to get an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital.

When the ambulance arrived the surgeon examined Mrs. McLean, and bundled her into the vehicle, but instead of taking her to Roosevelt Hospital, he hurried her to Bellevue. It was reported from there last night that there was a grave possibility that the woman might die as a result of her injuries.

The action of the ambulance surgeon in taking the woman to Bellevue, instead of Roosevelt Hospital, which could have been reached more quickly and over a smooth asphalt pavement, was condemned by many who witnessed it. A police official on duty at the fire said:

"The trouble with the surgeons from Roosevelt Hospital is that they do not want to take cases that are likely to die on their hands, because it will increase the death rate of the hospital, which would make a very poor showing in statistics. Only a few days ago a poor woman, Mrs. Light, fell from a window and fractured her skull. She was taken to Roosevelt, but when it was found that she was dying, she was carted off to Bellevue, where she died within an hour."

How the Accident Happened.

Mrs. McLean arose yesterday soon after her husband had gone to work. In trying to light a small gas stove, she set a curtain afire. When she pulled at the curtain it came down, and she was enveloped in the flames. Her thin clothing caught fire, and screaming "Murder!" at the top of her voice, she ran into the hall. This caused many of the tenants, who feared that murder was really being done, to lock their doors in terror.

The Rev. Gabriel McGuire and James Dean, two missionaries, who recently returned from the Congo Free State, in Africa, heard the screams, and while the Rev. Mr. McGuire was dressing, the glass in his door was broken and he then saw Mrs. McLean almost completely enveloped in flames. She had run against the door. Mr. McGuire threw the door open, and, seizing a blanket, threw it over her, but she reeled away, and the blanket was set afire. He got another, and with the aid of Mr. Dean, the woman was covered with it and the flames were extinguished.

Some one had turned in a fire alarm, and when Lieut. Hayes of Engine Company No. 54 arrived he found Mrs. McLean in the cold hallway surrounded by a half-dozen women, who were trying to alleviate her sufferings. The fire was soon put out. The Lieutenant sent in a hurry call for an ambulance to Roosevelt Hospital. Battalion Chief Gicquel arrived meanwhile and timed the arrival of the ambulance. The running time to the house (Forty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue) from Roosevelt Hospital is six minutes. After waiting eight minutes, Chief Gicquel sent in a fire call for an ambulance. The first call was by telephone. The fire call is imperative, but still no ambulance came. After waiting in all nearly twenty minutes, Chief Gicquel sent in an alarm for three ambulances, which would indicate to the hospital that some disaster had occurred. This usually has the effect of bringing the ambulances with a clatter. Still, it was just thirty minutes from the first call when the three ambulances arrived.

Superintendent Lathrop of Roosevelt Hospital said that the first call came over a public telephone and was not recognized as official. The second call was misunderstood, and the third was answered as promptly as possible. He explained that about the hour the calls were coming in the night force was replaced by the day force. This might have occasioned some delay. He said the patient was taken to Bellevue Hospital because there was no room at Roosevelt Hospital.

What James A. Roosevelt Said.

James A. Roosevelt, the President of Roosevelt Hospital, after the facts in the case of Mrs. McLean had been detailed to him and mention had been made of the case of Mrs. Light, said:

"If the Light case is the one I have in mind, the statement that Mrs. Light was transferred from Roosevelt Hospital is incorrect. She was taken direct to Bellevue Hospital, and was never inside of Roosevelt Hospital. As to the case of Mrs. McLean, it is a question if she has been injured by being removed to Bellevue Hospital. Still, I should judge that the ambulance surgeon made an error in judgment in taking the woman to Bellevue Hospital. No matter how crowded we may be, we could always take care of another, when humanity demanded it, and I now see no reason for sending the patient off to Bellevue instead of bringing her to Roosevelt Hospital. Of course, there may have been some reason, and I shall find it out.

"We do not believe in anything that savors of the unmerciful, or may be classed as an abuse of a patient, under any circumstance. We want to do the best we can and give the greatest aid possible to the sick and injured. If I discovered that one of our surgeons or physicians permitted abuse, or abused a patient himself, under any circumstances, I would have him up in a minute, and if necessary put him out. We do not countenance anything of that sort, and will not permit it to exist. We have great difficulty securing the proper kind of material among the young men, and several of them have been dismissed because they did not show the proper regard for the injured and a humane spirit toward the ill and suffering.

"In cases where patients are removed to other hospitals than our own, there has usually been some good and sufficient reason for it. Ambulance surgeons are intrusted with discretionary power in most cases; they have to be. It may be that it is nearer to another hospital than ours, or that the wind would interfere with the patient if driven to our hospital, or that the streets are better leading to some other hospital.

Surgeons Must Act Quickly.

"All of these must enter into the consideration of the ambulance surgeon when he is forming his judgment, and it has got to be done quickly. I do not say that any of these elements were considered in the McLean case. I know the hospital is crowded, but we could have taken care of the woman, and it is always the purpose and intention to remove every patient we are called to to our hospital, unless there is some good reason for not so doing. I believe that every one in the hospital and connected with it is doing the very best he can, and many complaints that have been made in some of the newspapers about abuses by ambulance surgeons, I know were groundless.

"All this talk about keeping down the death rate and of taking only cases of interest is unfounded, I am sure. We care nothing about the death rate, so long as we do our duty. Not long ago I asked Supt. Lothrop if he suspected any such thing, and he told me positively that it was not so. If I thought that cases were neglected for the sake of creating a low death rate, or that certain cases were selected in preference to others because they were of professional interest, I would clean out every doctor in the hospital. But I am certain that such is not the case. Every surgeon and physician in the institution is our friend, and I would not hesitate to trust my life in the hands of any one of them.

"You have no idea of the time and trouble it takes to carry on the work of the hospital and to please every one is impossible, but we please as many as we can."

Alderman Wund's Mother Dead.

Mrs. Barbara Wund, mother of Alderman Jacob C. Wund, was found dead in bed yesterday at her home, 256 West Thirty-second Street. She was eighty-three years old, and death is supposed to have been due to natural causes. She was the widow of Michael Wund.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ERRORS IN A "LOST" NOTICE.

Address Only Correct and the Advertiser Was Kept Busy.

This advertisement was published yesterday in a morning newspaper:

"LOST, in the upper part of the city, a pair of gold spectacles. Reward of $200 to the finder if returned in good condition to Mr. TONN, 27 Chambers St., city."

All day yesterday Mr. "Tonn"—whose name, by the way, is Sonn—was kept busy by reporters who were looking for further information about spectacles of such value, and by dealers offering to duplicate any spectacles in the world for a great deal less than that sum. To the reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Sonn explained: "The $200 should be $2, and my name is Sonn, not Tonn."

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT HOME

A Plan for a New and Better Building for the Society.

A project to build a new home for the University Settlement Society will be presented by the council of the society at its annual meeting Friday afternoon at the City Club, 677 Fifth Avenue. About $150,000 will be needed to purchase the site and erect a suitable building, and of that sum $45,000 has been subscribed, $25,000 by James Speyer, $10,000 by V. Everit Macy, and $5,000 by Jacob H. Schiff.

It is proposed to make the new house double the size of the present one. The building, which is to be a five-story brick, with stone trimmings, on a plot of 50 by 100 feet, is to have a flat roof to be used as a playground for children. A branch of the Provident Loan Society will be opened in this new home. Living apartments for about fifteen of the workers will be provided, and the clerks and employes of the Settlement will have other facilities. There will be larger school and club rooms and better light and air.

The sum of $115,000 is lacking to carry out the project, and the public will be appealed to for assistance. Carl Schurz, Richard Watson Gilder, and James B. Reynolds, Superintendent of the society, will make addresses at the meeting. Seth Low will preside. The formation of a woman's auxiliary association will also be discussed.

INSURERS' LOSSES BY FIRE.

Figures of Their Liabilities in the Philadelphia and Chicago Disasters.

The New York fire insurance companies and foreign companies having headquarters here carried less insurance in the burned district in Philadelphia than was supposed. The buildings were largely insured in the Philadelphia companies, and the insurance on the stocks of the manufacturers and merchants was, as a rule, distributed in comparatively small policies among the leading companies.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Company placed its loss at between $25,000 and $40,000, but no report had been received at its office yesterday as to the salvage. The list is as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $40,000; Home, $28,600; Scottish Union National, $25,000; London Assurance Corporation, $15,000; Phoenix of London, $11,500; Royal of Liverpool, $12,000; North British and Mercantile, $10,000; Commercial Union of London, $10,000; German-American, $8,000; Continental, $7,500; Greenwich, $5,500; Citizens, $5,000; Broadway, $4,200; United States, $2,500; Niagara, $2,500; Williamsburg, $2,500; Germania, $1,000; Mutual, $1,000.

The insurance men think the total insurance does not much exceed $500,000. More than $200,000 of the insurance was carried by the New York and foreign companies, and the larger part of the balance by the Philadelphia companies.

It is estimated by the Philadelphia underwriters that the loss on the Wanamaker store will fall below $100,000, unless the damage from smoke and water proves to have been unusually heavy. Mr. Wanamaker carried no insurance. Robert M. Coyle, of Philadelphia, who is Mr. Wanamaker's insurance broker, succeeded only a few days ago in securing from the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association a rate of one and three-quarters per cent., with the proviso that Mr. Wanamaker should carry $1,000,000 insurance. The total value of his stock and buildings is estimated at $2,500,000 by insurance men.

The insurance of the Dunlap Printing Company, which occupied the building at 1303-1310 Filbert Street, was very largely placed in the New York companies, and the foreign companies with headquarters in this city. There will be some salvage on the building, but the printing concern is practically a total loss. The insurance was as follows: Phenix of New York, $6,000; Scottish Union, $5,000; Royal, $4,000; Atlas, $2,500; State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Girard, $2,000; National, $2,000; Merchants', New Jersey, $2,000; Hanover, $2,000; Equitable, $2,000; Merchants', Rhode Island, $2,000; Union, $1,500; Delaware, $1,500; Orient, $1,500; Aetna, $1,500; British America, $1,500; Jefferson, $1,500; North America, $1,500; Fire Association, $1,500; Newark, $1,500; Prussian National, $1,500; United States, $1,500; Pennsylvania Fire, $1,500; Manufacturers and Merchants', $1,500; Security of Connecticut, $1,500; Norwich Union, $1,500; Phoenix of London, $1,500; Mechanics', $1,250; Palatine, $1,250;